

GROSVENOR LIBRARY

OCT 18 1954

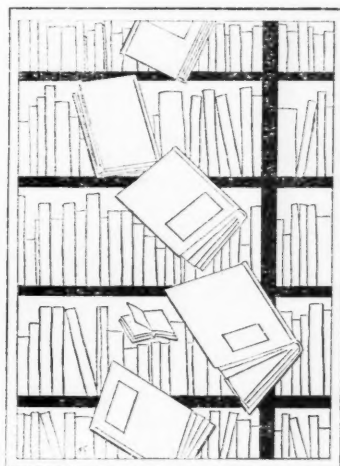
# America

October 16, 1954  
Vol. 92, Number 3

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WEEKLY REVIEW

## *FALL BOOK ANNOUNCEMENT NUMBER*

•



**Case for  
family allowances**\_\_\_\_\_ **ROBERT and HELEN CISSELL**

**Germany's  
Catholic Academy**\_\_\_\_\_ **EVA-MARIA JUNG**

**Mr. Brownell on  
the antitrust laws**\_\_\_\_\_ **BENJAMIN L. MASSE**

**Report on desegregation**\_\_\_\_\_ **JOHN LaFARGE**

\_\_\_\_\_ **20 CENTS A COPY    \$7 A YEAR**



## "Measuring Up" to a Saint

In France and England during the Middle Ages it was the custom of wealthy parishioners to donate candles tall as themselves for use on shrine altars.

This practice gave rise to the expression of "measuring up" to a saint.

People of moderate circumstances brought flowers and later, small candles—simple offerings which gradually evolved into the present day Vigil Light.\*



\*Vigil Light is the trade mark name identifying votive lights made exclusively by Will & Baumer.

**Will & Baumer**  
CANDLE CO., INC.

THE PIONEER CHURCH CANDLE MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA

SYRACUSE BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO  
MONTREAL LOS ANGELES

PURVEYORS TO THE VATICAN BY APPOINTMENT

ii

## CONTENTS

America October 16, 1954

Current Comment ..... 57  
Washington Front, Wilfrid Parsons 61  
Underscorings ..... C. K. 61

Editorials ..... 62  
Europe's new start  
Arms procurement policy  
Our retarded youngsters  
Reporting juvenile crime  
Latin-American farming

### Articles

Case for family allowances ..... 65  
Robert and Helen Cissell  
Germany's Catholic Academy .... 67  
Eva-Maria Jung  
Mr. Brownell on the antitrust laws. 68  
Benjamin L. Masse  
Report on desegregation ..... 70  
John LaFarge

Literature and Arts ..... 71  
Hints for fall and winter reading  
Harold C. Gardiner

### Books

### Reviewed by

Saint Bridget of Sweden ..... 74  
Richard M. Brackett  
Tactical Exercise ..... 76  
Harold C. Gardiner  
Pio Nono ..... 77  
Aiden C. McMullen  
Doctor to the Islands ..... 79  
Frederic F. Flach  
William Faulkner: Two  
Decades of Criticism ..... 80  
Ernest Sandeen

The Word ..... Vincent P. McCorry 81

Theatre ..... Theophilus Lewis 82

Films ..... Moira Walsh 83

Correspondence ..... 84

AMERICA. Published weekly by the America Press at 116 Main Street, Norwalk, Conn. Executive Office, 70 East 45th Street, New York 17, N. Y. October 16, 1954 Vol. XCII, No. 3, Whole No. 2368. Telephone Murray Hill 6-5750. Cable address: Cathreview. Domestic, yearly, \$7; 20 cents a copy. Canada, \$8; 20 cents a copy. Foreign, \$8.50; 20 cents a copy. Entered as second-class matter April 17, 1951 at the Post Office at Norwalk, Conn., under the act of March 8, 1879. AMERICA, National Catholic Weekly Review. Registered U. S. Patent Office.



"Underst

If an ag  
ment of a  
political, e  
of mixed  
of Underst  
do it. Rep  
States, Ital  
settlement  
the Italian  
sion of the  
whelmingl  
War II, d  
the Nazis.  
lodged the  
to which t  
promise b  
UN's Secu  
Free Terri

ernor, Bri  
tained a r  
rated the a  
fused to a  
including  
to Italy. T  
no doubt c  
tion, with  
Yugoslavia  
anted to h  
icacy of th  
enthusiasm  
sador Luce  
pates a sho  
defenses an  
Yugoslavia

Paris "wh

If the I  
Panama, D  
the Comm  
sents a gre  
than does  
London ac  
are still to  
judgment.  
the secret s  
is certain. I  
who leaked  
as well as  
The role of  
of Commun  
the June 2  
Dides gave  
of the min  
ceived ther  
party. After  
the French  
munists eve  
moted and,  
the Sept. 10

### "Understanding" reached on Trieste

If an agreement on paper could insure the settlement of a touchy, age-old dispute over conflicting political, economic and ethnic interests in a territory of mixed population like Trieste, the "Memorandum of Understanding" reached in London last week might do it. Representatives of Great Britain, the United States, Italy and Yugoslavia finally initialed a de facto settlement of the nine-year-old controversy between the Italian and Yugoslav Governments over possession of the Free Territory. This area, which is overwhelmingly Italian, belonged to Italy before World War II, during which it was invaded by Italy's ally, the Nazis. British, American and Titoist forces dislodged them. The early 1947 peace treaty with Italy, to which the USSR was a signatory, looked to a compromise between Italian and Yugoslav claims. The UN's Security Council voted to internationalize the Free Territory. But when it could not agree on a governor, British, American and Yugoslav forces maintained a military occupation. Tito virtually incorporated the area he occupied (Zone B), but Russia refused to agree with the Western Powers that Zone A, including Trieste itself, be recognized as belonging to Italy. The Oct. 5 agreement, which the USSR will no doubt contest, is an attempt to finalize this solution, with a further minor boundary concession to Yugoslavia. The extremely detailed protections guaranteed to both ethnic groups are an index of the delicacy of the issues involved. Neither side shows much enthusiasm for the solution agreed upon. U. S. Ambassador Luce, who assisted in the negotiations, anticipates a shoring up of the West's southeast European defenses and an increase of trade between Italy and Yugoslavia.

### Paris "whodunit"

If the history of famous French scandals—the Panama, Dreyfus, Stavisky cases—is any sort of guide, the Communist spy case now in the headlines presents a greater threat to the Mendès-France regime than does the French Assembly's reaction to the London accord. The known facts in *l'affaire Dides* are still too scanty to furnish the basis for a sound judgment. That the Communists had a pipeline into the secret sessions of the National Defense committee is certain. Known, too, are the civil-service employees who leaked the secret information to the Communists, as well as the courier to whom they passed it on. The role of Jean Dides, Paris police official in charge of Communist surveillance, is less clear. A week after the June 28 session of the Defense Committee, M. Dides gave to the Mendès-France Government a copy of the minutes of the meeting. He said he had received them from a police spy in the Communist party. After an investigation, Roger Wybot, head of the French Secret Service, denied that the Communists ever obtained the minutes. M. Dides was demoted and, finally, after reporting that the minutes of the Sept. 10 meeting of the Defense Committee had

## CURRENT COMMENT

also fallen into Communist hands, was suspended. He promptly denounced M. Wybot as a Communist sympathizer. M. Wybot is now suing for libel. Rightly or wrongly, the firmness of the French Premier's anti-communism is widely questioned in France and abroad. Among the reasons for this suspicion is M. Mendès-France's dismissal, within three weeks of taking office, of the staunch anti-Communist Jean Baylot, Chief of Police of the Paris Prefecture and Dides' superior. Fortright action in the present crisis can dispel the cloud which unfortunately surrounds the French Premier.

### Mao's grip tightens

The adoption of the new state Constitution by the Red Chinese National People's Congress during the latter part of September, far from providing the blueprint for changes to come in Red China's political policies, consolidated the Leninist "democratic centralism" Mao has set up. The Congress, the first in Red China's five-year history, followed a summer-long purge throughout the country of undesirable party functionaries. The purge was a by-product of measures taken to eliminate six intermediate "area" authorities governing the provinces of China, thus bringing them directly under the control of the Central People's Government. Though the purges were bloodless, some of those removed from official posts may yet have to stand trial as "running dogs of imperialism." Most notable among the removed officials was Kao Kang, up to now reputed to be No. 5 man on the Chinese Communist totem pole. Head of the Communist underground in Manchuria during the civil war, he had since then kept a firm hand on all local levels of government there. The fact that he has been shorn of all authority, even left out of the list of deputies to the National People's Congress, hints that a contest for power may have been brewing within the party. The "area committees" were natural fertile fields for the revival of local war-lordism. In any case, the new Constitution, modeled on Russia's, seals the trend toward the centralization of power by placing every organ of state in the hands of one or more of Red China's current "Big Four": Mao Tse-tung, Chu Teh, Liu Shao-chi and Chou En-lai. Chairman Mao remains top man with General Chu Teh most likely to succeed him.

### **Philippine land reform**

Though there has always been enough land for all Filipinos, the feudal laws of ownership and tenancy have consistently presented insurmountable difficulties to genuine social reform in the Philippines. They provided the pretext for the almost successful Communist-organized and armed Huk movement which President Ramón Magsaysay recently crushed. Now turning his attention to the causes of social unrest, the Philippine President appointed on Oct. 1 an Agricultural Tenancy Commission charged with administering a law adopted at the last session of Congress. Characterized by U. S. Foreign Operations Administration advisers in the Islands as "one of the most enlightened pieces of legislation of its kind," the law codifies the relationship of landowner and tenant. No longer can the landowner arbitrarily dismiss a tenant. Tenants may now take their cases to court and can be evicted only for reasons stated in the law. The legislation also sets the maximum rate of interest on loans to tenants at 8 per cent, thus freeing them from the fear of becoming slaves to the owner. Such legislation would sound to us like fundamental protection to the citizen. In a feudal society, however, it can only be counted as drastically revolutionary. For this reason President Magsaysay may face strong opposition to his favorite reform when it comes to enforcement. Ninety per cent of Congress are landowners. The bill, though eventually passed, had a hard time getting out of committee. Nevertheless, the law is a tribute to the courageous clear-thinking of Ramón Magsaysay, who once again has proved that he means to eliminate the causes of social disorder in the Philippines.

### **Ben Gold quits**

That anyone in labor circles took seriously the announced reason for Ben Gold's resignation as head of the International Fur and Leather Workers is highly unlikely. Mr. Gold said on Oct. 2 that he was quitting his job to devote all his time and effort to fighting the new law which practically outlaws Communist-dominated unions. It is much more probable that Gold was forced to resign because he had become too heavy a liability to his Communist-controlled union. As long as this convicted perjurer remained on the premises,

the Fur and Leather Workers could not hope to enjoy the services of the National Labor Relations Board. Gold was found guilty last April 30 of filing a false non-Communist affidavit and is presently free on bail pending an appeal. Neither could they hope to succeed in their design of persuading the AFL Butcher Workers to give them a charter and a home. With Gold gone, NLRB may be legally obliged to recognize the Fur Workers as a bona-fide union. This means that it must service its complaints against employers and place it on the ballot in representation elections. The AFL is not similarly bound to acknowledge the respectability of this union. The new president of the Fur Workers, Abe Feinglass of Chicago, and his fellow officials have some extensive explaining to do before the skeptical AFL will concede that they have broken all bonds with the Communist party.

### **Regulation of welfare funds**

Though most union welfare funds are ably and honestly administered, enough corruption and incompetence have come to light to justify state regulation. On this proposition there appears to be little disagreement. The discussion today is concerned, not with the need for regulation, but with the shape such regulation ought to take. To a good many, including the nation's banks, the Federal Government is the proper agency to undertake the job. Others insist that the individual States assume the responsibility. Prominent in this group are, of course, the insurance companies, which have traditionally opposed Federal supervision of their industry. Even if their viewpoint prevails, the Federal Government can and should keep a finger in the welfare pie. As a result of the investigations so far conducted, it has become clear that one of the commonest ways of milking a welfare fund is the old dodge of the padded expense account, or, as it is facetiously called in business circles, the "swindle sheet." This abuse the Federal Government is well-equipped to handle. From an inspection of union books, the Bureau of Internal Revenue can easily ascertain what sums were paid to union officials for "expenses." It can then demand an accounting from the officials involved, treating as taxable income all monies not spent on strictly union business. The bureau can also withhold tax-exempt status from contributions to maladministered funds. These are potent weapons against greedy unionists and complaisant employers. They cannot do the clean-up job alone, but they can surely be a very great help.

### **Catholic Youth Week, Oct. 31-Nov. 7**

The media of mass communication have made possible a kind of recurrent ritual dramatizing on a national scale some great theme or worth-while project. Year after year we observe a "week" for getting to know the UN better or for preventing forest fires or honoring the Armed Forces. The weeks in this secular liturgy are now so numerous, and at times so trivial,

that they should not be taken too seriously. The Catholic Youth Week is no exception. It is a time when the youth of the Church are called to a week of reflection and prayer. The week is a time when the youth of the Church are called to a week of reflection and prayer. The week is a time when the youth of the Church are called to a week of reflection and prayer.

### **Nuns as p**

Nuns who while dressed in the habit of their order, are in fact, in the eyes of the law, public school teachers. The nuns are in the public schools, and they are in the public schools. The nuns are in the public schools, and they are in the public schools. The nuns are in the public schools, and they are in the public schools.

The policy of the Catholic Church is to have its children in the public schools. The policy of the Catholic Church is to have its children in the public schools. The policy of the Catholic Church is to have its children in the public schools.

This contention is a very old one. It is a contention that has been around for a long time. It is a contention that has been around for a long time. It is a contention that has been around for a long time. It is a contention that has been around for a long time.

AMERICA - National Catholic Weekly Review - Edited and published by the following Jesuit Fathers of the United States:

Editor-in-Chief: ROBERT C. HARTNETT

Managing Editor: CHARLES KEENAN

Literary Editor: HAROLD C. GARDINER

Associate Editors: JOHN LAFARGE, BENJAMIN L. MASSE, VINCENT S. KEARNEY, GORDON GEORGE, ROBERT A. GRAHAM  
Contributing Editors: THURSTON DAVIS, ALLAN P. FARRELL, WILFRID PARSONS

Editorial Office: 329 W. 108TH STREET, NEW YORK 25, N. Y.

Business Office: 70 EAST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Business Manager and Treasurer: JOSEPH F. MACFARLANE

Circulation Manager: PATRICK H. COLLINS

Advertising Manager: MISS JANE VLYMEN



that they do not always elicit much enthusiasm. That should not be allowed to happen to the National Catholic Youth Week (Oct. 31-Nov. 7). This year's theme, "Youth—America's Richest Heritage," is far from trivial, as messages from both Pius XII and President Eisenhower attest. In the Holy Father's message he expressed the hope he placed in American Catholic youth and stressed "their vital role in the spiritual renewal and return to God so necessary in these troubled times." The President also underlined this truth: "the forces of freedom, faith and truth must depend on the spiritual strength and vitality of their young people." Catholic Youth Week opens this year on the Feast of Christ the King. Millions of Catholic young people will throng the altar rails on that great feast, set aside this year as their Communion Sunday. During the entire week, pageants, TV shows, radio programs and youth demonstrations will bring home to all the young Catholics of America the grand responsibility that is theirs to help shape America's future and that of the Church.

#### **Nuns as public-school teachers**

Nuns who teach in the public schools of Kentucky while dressed in religious garb do not violate the constitution of that Commonwealth, according to a decision of Franklin Circuit Judge William B. Ardery, handed down Sept. 28. Suit had been brought in October, 1953 by Rev. J. C. Rawlings, 80, of Bradfordsville, a retired Methodist minister, against Wendell P. Butler, State superintendent of public instruction, to halt employment of Catholic sisters as teachers in the public schools. Judge Ardery stated that "we find nothing in the Constitution, the Statutes or the Kentucky Recorded (court) cases that prevents such teaching." Counsel for Mr. Rawlings had made this contention:

The policy of the Roman Catholic Church and the policy of the Commonwealth of Kentucky are irreconcilably opposed in the field of education of children. As a result, the two policies cannot co-exist in any one school at the same time.

This contention evidently failed to impress Judge Ardery. Yet in a decision handed down in May, 1952 in St. Joseph, Mo., against employing nuns as public-school teachers, Circuit Judge Emmet J. Crouse used almost the same language. Catholic policy in education is so different from that of the State of Missouri, he held, that both "cannot be effectuated in any single school at the same time." During the past few years disputes over nuns teaching in public schools have also arisen in Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Illinois and Idaho—not to mention North Dakota, where the solution of having the nuns don secular garb was adopted in 1947. The Situation differs from State to State, partly because State constitutions, statutes and judicial decisions vary greatly. Nuns have been employed as public-school teachers in about 15 States. Diversity of circumstances excludes any universally valid solution to the problem.

#### **Newman Clubs on the march**

The National Newman Club Federation seems to be jumping with new life. Cardinal Mooney welcomed Newmanites to their 40th annual convention in Detroit Sept. 1-5. From the Cardinal's stirring challenge right down through every seminar and workshop, the Detroit meeting apparently stirred up more enthusiasm for NNCF than has been evident in years. This impression is confirmed by the appearance of the new eight-page, well-edited Newman monthly, titled *The New Contact*. Its first issue is full of appealing items: a prize essay on the dignity of man, a feature article on the Paulist Fathers and the Newman Clubs, and a Marian poem by Sister M. Madaleva. There is an excellent, factual article by Rev. Timothy J. Flynn, former chaplain at the Catholic Center of New York University, on "How to Start a Newman Club Library." A column called "News from All Over" packs into a short space a national roundup of Newmanite activities. Rev. Joseph D. Connerton, chaplain of the Newman Club at the University of Chicago, is *Contact's* editor. In a lead editorial, *Contact* tells how it was born. There had been some discussion in Newman circles over raising the dues for membership in the organization. Some objected, saying that they seemed to be getting nothing in return for dues already being paid. Actually, of course, Newman Clubs have been quietly effective for years in giving all kinds of service to Catholics on the campuses of secular colleges and universities. But NNCF has not had a national paper. *Contact* shows what increased dues could do for Newmanites. Right now it is financed by an anonymous benefactor. Soon it will be riding on its own financial power. We hope it maintains the high standard it has set itself in this first issue.

#### **Need of Catholic intellectualism**

When the University of Notre Dame recently began its 113th academic year, its president, Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., had some memorable things to say. The 575 members of the university's faculty heard Fr. Hesburgh analyze the present position of Catholic intellectuals. Ours, he said, is an apostolate which secular universities cannot undertake, for they are largely cut off from the "tradition of adequate knowledge" stemming from faith in the mind of man and faith in God. But where, he asked, are the Catholic scholars of today? The tradition of Christian wisdom was more vital centuries ago than it is in our time. This has happened because Christian philosophy

... spent itself in dialectic and sterile distinctions, and did not keep pace with an awakening scientific curiosity and method. Catholic theology repeated itself in formalistic patterns that were more mindful of the enemy without than of the eternal springs of new Christian life and wisdom within. We defended the walls, but we ceased to build the city.

It is going to be formidable work again to put back

together the disjointed members of the modern world, Notre Dame's president warned. Nothing has escaped intellectual disorder. Man, society, government, law and history are all affected. The moral order of this world and the God who made it are denied, denatured and despiritualized. Moreover, the Catholic university and the Catholic intellectual face this gigantic task precisely at a time when there is least regard for the human intellect. By their dedicated lives Catholic professors everywhere can help to reverse this trend. Notre Dame's president and faculty are showing real leadership in this intellectual apostolate.

#### **Anti-noise crusade**

It may surprise you to hear that in 1947 staid old Philadelphia was rated the second noisiest city in the United States. It will soon lose this dubious distinction, however, if Dr. Edwin Rothman, senior staff member of Philadelphia's Bureau of Municipal Research, has anything to say about it. Noise in Gotham, too, has recently been the subject of a survey by New York's *World-Telegram*. Sound meters registered one peak noise spot in Manhattan where truck engines and horns sent the needle up to an incredible 108 decibels. On Aug. 1 Paris police hit the claxon-tooters of both left and right banks with some new laws. An experienced New York traffic patrolman commented that for 25 years New York has had the same laws as Paris. Failure to enforce them and the fact that until last March the top fine for excessive hornblowing was only \$1 have made them dead letters. The National Noise Abatement Council calls noise a "major hazard," causing nervousness, irritability, fatigue, improper rest and actual illness due to nervous tension. The city of Memphis has long pioneered in the field of noise-prevention. Now Philadelphia may forge ahead—noiselessly, of course. As Dr. Rothman warns in the *Government Research Association Reporter*, Philadelphia from now on will be cocking an ear for sirens, muffler cutouts, improperly loaded vehicles, sound trucks and the careless handling of ashcans. The U. S. Supreme Court's rulings on sound trucks and free speech make it necessary to write our laws very carefully if we intend to restrain these menaces to civic peace. Philadelphia will adopt the major provisions of an effective Norfolk ordinance on sound trucks, whereby violators pay as high as \$500 in fines or go to jail for as much as six months. They can get both, and in the interests of peace and quiet we hope they do.

#### **Prague's "Red Dean"**

Prof. Joseph Hromadka, pro-Communist Czech clergyman who recently visited this country for the Evanston Assembly of the World Council of Churches, went home by way of Australia. There he was able to carry on openly the propaganda he made quietly at Evanston. Not a Communist, the dean of the Jan

Hus faculty of theology in Prague has thrown his weight to the support of the Red regime which he regards as the "wave of the future." Under his dominating influence and leadership the Czech Protestant churches have accepted the Communist regime as an inevitable historical development. What he sought to accomplish at Evanston can be judged from a statement made by him in the *Kostnicke Listy* ("Hussite Light") of March 17. Asked what would happen at Evanston, he pointed out that in the ecumenical movement there are two trends. "There are," he said, "unfortunately, some people who try to make the churches into something like a bastion, a Maginot line, against the new world [Communist] forces. They are trying to organize a crusade against what is now going on in the world." But there was another trend, which, he said, would prevail at Evanston. We cannot know immediately what real influence Dr. Hromadka had in weakening the determination of his auditors in the fight against religion's most determined foe. It is certain that this man is an exceedingly valuable instrument of the Communist propaganda machine. As the current (Aug.-Sept.) issue of the *Christian Democratic Review* comments, he does not propagate communism openly. He simply talks against America and about the crisis facing Western culture, as part of a "softening up" tactic.

#### **Soviet challenge in Unesco**

Unesco will soon find out for the first time what it means to have the Soviet Union among its members. Up to now this cultural organization has been boycotted by Moscow. Last April, however, the USSR reversed itself. It ceased its vituperative attacks and signed the Unesco constitution, thus qualifying to take part in the next General Conference, which opens on Nov. 12 at Montevideo. Dr. George N. Shuster, chairman of the U. S. National Commission for Unesco, has shown himself alert to the challenge this new situation presents and has asked this week's meeting of the commission to examine its implications. The United States cannot afford to go to Montevideo unprepared for the certain onslaught of the Soviets. The Soviet Union is a veteran at cultural propaganda. Its recent demands for "coexistence" have included the call for "cultural exchanges." What this means, of course, is the opportunity to carry on Communist propaganda through Government-sponsored and supervised tours by carefully screened persons. It is a good guess that many delegates at Montevideo will be taken in by this and other projects unless the United States representatives come ready to expose their real meaning. Unfortunately, as Dr. Raymond F. McCoy, president of the Catholic Association for International Peace, has pointed out, our own Unesco section in the State Department is suffering from the past years of de-emphasis, budget cuts and personnel transfers. The commission will meet in Milwaukee, Oct. 14-16. Seldom has it had to face so imposing a challenge.

## WASHINGTON FRONT

One of the big national questions of the past bids fair to become a political issue again, if not in this campaign, then certainly in the 84th Congress, beginning in January. This is the matter of the proper use of our national resources—water power, forests and grazing lands.

Just at present the hottest conflict centers about the Tennessee Valley Authority, though here, as so often in the past, the main question is obscured by a subsidiary one, the allotting to the private Dixon-Yates combine of the right to feed power into TVA for the use of the Atomic Energy Commission. The Langer-Kefauver hearings on this contract seem to me to have generated more heat than light, and left the central question unanswered. This is simply: who owns water power?

The best statement on this came from Gov. Alfred E. Smith in the middle 'twenties. The Smith doctrine was that streams capable of generating electric power belong to the whole people of the State, and not to any individual or corporation that happens to own land on their banks.

This doctrine was adopted and expanded in New York State by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Governor Dewey. Meanwhile, however, the Smith doctrine was dramatized on the national scene by FDR, though in all fairness be it said that before him Senators McNary (R., Ore.), Norris (R., Neb.), and Thomas A. Walsh (D., Mont.) had already led the fight for Federal public power, controlled by the National Legislature and administered by the Executive branch.

The new doctrine said in effect that streams capable of generating power but running through or past several States belonged, not to those States, but to the whole American people, who, therefore, have the right and duty to develop and control them in the interests of the nation. Thus we have had TVA, the Columbia and Colorado projects, etc. The Federal Government has ample authority under the Constitution ("to regulate commerce") for these undertakings.

Control and development take divers forms: conservation of watersheds by preventing undue deforestation, irrigation of arid lands, flood control, and, of course, electric power. It was held that this multiple purpose, as it is called, can be fulfilled only by the Federal Government, in the case of interstate streams.

Now this doctrine is being challenged on various grounds, some selfish, some political in the better sense. The President himself has so far taken an equivocal position in statements and speeches, sometimes seeming to favor one theory, sometimes the other. Perhaps when the next Congress convenes, his mind will be made up.

WILFRID PARSONS

## UNDERSCORINGS

The South African bishops have decided that, rather than retain state subsidies to Catholic mission schools by surrendering them to Government control (AM. 9/25, p. 608), they will launch a "vigorous campaign to provide whatever education we can" to native children, reported NC from Pretoria Oct. 2. Meeting in plenary session, the hierarchy 1) asserted the Church's "right to possess and conduct its own schools"; 2) expressed the grave fear that schools under state control could not retain their Catholic character; 3) resolved to keep the schools going, if possible, even at the cost of "exceptional sacrifices"; 4) expressed their conviction that parents had a right to public assistance for the education of their children, and their intention of taking legal steps to vindicate this right.

► On Oct. 2 a group which meets at midday, Monday through Friday, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, to say the rosary for peace celebrated its fourth anniversary. Most Rev. Joseph F. Flannelly, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, said the Mass for the occasion. The 150-odd persons in the group, who work in offices, stores, etc., meet in three sections at convenient times during lunch hour.

► The National Council of Catholic Women will hold its 27th national convention Nov. 6-10 in the Hotel Statler, Boston. The theme will be "Castle of Christ," a title applied to the Blessed Virgin by Archbishop Cushing of Boston in a Marian Year prayer. More than 3,000 women are expected to attend.

► The New Haven Catholic Forum, in cooperation with Albertus Magnus College, New Haven, is scheduling a one-day institute at the college Oct. 16 on Spiritual Orientation of the Laity. Topics discussed will be Development of Lay Leadership, the Authority of Bishops, Spirituality of the Laity, Theology for the Layman, Liturgical Music, Holy Scripture and the Lay Life, etc.

► *The Dignity and Virginity of the Mother of God*, a translation of Disputations I, V and VI from Francis Suarez, S.J.'s *De Mysteriorum Vitae Christi*, has been published in the series of West Baden Readings in Philosophy and Theology by West Baden College (Litho-printed. Stiff cover. 102p. 90c). The translator is Mr. Richard O'Brien, S.J., a student of theology at the college. For list of titles write the Director, West Baden Readings, at the college, West Baden Springs, Ind.

► At Schroon Lake, N. Y., on Oct. 3 died Rev. Ambrose Hyland, 54, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Chateaugay, N. Y., and former chaplain at Clinton State Prison, Dannemora, N. Y., burned to death by accident in his car. The inspiring tale of his apostolate at the prison was told by Rev. John Bonn, S.J., in *Gates of Dannemora* (Doubleday, 1951). C. K.



## Europe's new start

Perhaps the best way to sum up the significance of the London 9-Power Conference is to point out with Secretary Dulles that all this was accomplished within thirty-three days of the rejection of the European Defense Community by the French National Assembly. In that period the Atlantic community was able to agree on the general lines of an alternative that would achieve the same objectives. Success at London demonstrated the really basic community of interests and ideals shared by the states of Western Europe. The conference did not produce any texts ready for immediate presentation for ratification by parliaments. The Final Act consists principally of agreements in principle, unilateral statements and assurances, and draft protocols. More negotiation must now follow at a lower level. Yet we think President Eisenhower was justified in hailing the work at London as having already preserved most of the values of the now defunct European army plan.

Briefly sketched, this is what the new structure envisaged at London will look like. The Brussels Treaty Organization of 1948 will be revised so as to permit the entry of both Germany and Italy. The revised organization, already styled Bruto, will acquire a more permanent form and more formal organization, including a special agency for control of armaments. This body will be brought into coordination with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, of which the Federal German Republic will be invited to become a member. The occupying powers declared their intention to end the occupation regime as soon as the parliamentary procedures can be completed. Meanwhile they are instructing their respective high commissioners in Germany to cease, with certain exceptions, to use their present powers. German units will therefore participate in the defense of Europe on terms of equality.

The dramatic and even historic pledge of Great Britain to continue to maintain four divisions and a tactical air force on the Continent was the major element contributing to the success of the London Conference. French Premiers have long sought this evidence and guarantee of abiding British association with France. Pierre Mendès-France was the first one to succeed. This concession will indeed be a powerful argument for the new plan when he presents it before his countrymen and, this time, stakes his Government upon it. For Foreign Secretary Eden the offer was in addition a brave political act. It will eventually make conscription a permanent policy in Britain, contrary to the desires of many vote-minded politicians.

Credit should also be given to Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, the extent of whose concessions have not been adequately noted in the press. In the name of the Federal Republic, Dr. Adenauer undertook not to manufacture any atomic, biological or chemical weapons. He also renounced the right to manufacture long-distance or guided missiles and large warships,

## EDITORIALS

including submarines, and bomber aircraft for strategic purposes. Furthermore, the Chancellor formally declared the Republic's acceptance of the supervision of these far-reaching commitments by the Brussels organization.

Implicit in other parts of the Final Act is a limitation of the size of German military and even police forces by the authority of the organization. Dr. Adenauer's political foes at home may consider these concessions to be cowardly submission to anti-German discrimination. In reality, they constitute renewed proof of the sincerity and the peaceful intentions of the Federal Republic and the German people.

The optimism justifiably emerging from the 9-Power Conference should give pause to plans for U. S. strategic withdrawal from Europe and our exclusive reliance on "instant retaliation." The "reappraisal" may not prove so agonizing after all.

## Arms procurement policy

With the November elections casting a long shadow ahead, the controversy between Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson and U. S. Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington may obscure the real issue in defense procurement policy.

That issue is not favoritism to General Motors. Last year, on the basis of a lower competitive bid, GM became the sole supplier of Patton M-48 tanks to the U. S. Army. That the Secretary of Defense was formerly president of GM had no ascertainable bearing on the decision to award the contract to GM rather than to Chrysler, the only other bidder. Those who are charging Mr. Wilson with favoritism have failed so far to produce a scintilla of evidence against him.

The real issue is the wisdom or prudence of concentrating production of military items like tanks in a single corporation. In a reply to Senator Jackson on October 3 Mr. Wilson defended this policy because it "gives a lower cost to the Government, and does away with trying to operate two plants without business enough for either." In other words, with a typical businessman's outlook, the Secretary of Defense believes that a military procurement program ought to be judged solely, or mainly, in terms of economic efficiency. Last year GM submitted the low bid on tanks; so Chrysler's big tank plant at Newark, Del., was mothballed. This year the Chrysler people sharpened their pencils and won the contract; so now GM's facilities at Grand Blanc, Mich., are



slated to be shut down. In dollars-and-cents terms, it's that simple.

This cost-conscious, economic-efficiency approach is vulnerable on two counts.

Critics say, in the first place, that it involves an unnecessary risk to the nation's security. The policy of concentration places all our eggs in one basket. The devastating fire last year at GM's "fireproof" Livonia plant completely stopped for several months the manufacture of automatic transmissions. Suppose a similar disaster should strike the Grand Blanc plant. Where would we get the tanks?

In the second place, critics charge that Mr. Wilson's approach ignores the social and economic well-being of the country as a whole. By concentrating tank production in GM, the Defense Department created pools of unemployed wherever Chrysler had suppliers. Is that a good thing for the country? Furthermore, the one-supplier policy means in practice one big supplier. If such a practice is long continued, what will be the effect on the competitive pattern in the various industries? The concentration of production in the auto industry has proceeded to such lengths that the next Congress will almost surely undertake an anti-monopoly investigation.

Though no single cause explains the decline of the smaller auto companies, a contributing factor to their plight was the cancellation last year of profitable defense contracts. Should not arms procurement support rather than weaken the nation's antitrust program?

A wise procurement policy, it seems to us, ought to take all three factors—security, efficiency, social and economic well-being—into consideration. If any one factor should be weighted, it is security. In both World War I and II we had at least a year to complete our industrial mobilization. In the event of a third world war, we may have only weeks, at most. The Chrysler bid on the last tank contract was \$160.6 million. GM's bid was \$7.6 million more. Is the risk of concentrating production of Patton M-48's in a single plant worth that relatively small saving?

## Our retarded youngsters

Skyscrapers and streamlined locomotion are not the only index of a culture's greatness. A truer gauge, especially of its inner strength, would be the story of what a society does with its backward, its broken, its helpless members.

Our attitude toward mentally retarded children is a good case in point. Until recently it was a problem in hiding. Everyone knew a neighbor or two with a mentally retarded child in his family, but few suspected there were almost five million of them in the country.

Mental retardation is not the same thing as mental illness. It is rather a condition of impaired and incomplete mental development dating from birth or an early age. Usually it involves, besides slow develop-

ment, a limited ability to learn, with reduced social aptitudes and vocational capacity. Mental retardation is nine times more common than cerebral palsy and ten times more common than polio.

It is easy enough to understand why this problem has remained in the background. Parents often looked upon their retarded child as a reflection on themselves. This bred an oppressive, if unreasonable, sense of guilt. Parents don't feel that way if their child contracts polio. But with mental retardation—well, somehow that's different.

Those old days of secret sorrow seem to have given way to a new time of understanding and initiative. Take, for example, the remarkable growth of the National Association for Retarded Children. Organized in 1950, it now has 325 affiliated member associations numbering 40,000 persons. The encouraging thing about it is that the member associations are grassroots. Parents decided to stop wringing their hands in the shadows, to bring their common problem into the light and to see what could be done about it. And there is plenty that can be done about it.

There are three main needs: the right slant on the problem by parents and the general public; increased research into the causes of retardation; and more facilities for the special training of retarded children.

The NARC is sponsoring the National Retarded Children Week, November 14-23. Support for this excellent association in its coming campaign will help to meet the first two needs, public education and research.

More training facilities for the children themselves are also of vital importance. With special training, twenty-five out of every thirty of them can become self-supporting, *i.e.*, capable, with counseling, of handling their own affairs. Both public and private home-schools exist to provide this training. But they are too few to meet the pressing need and their fees are beyond the means of many families.

A very promising development is that of the community day school which gives the child instruction while allowing him to live at home. Public and parochial school systems are experimenting with special day classes for the mentally retarded. Progress is slow, because this specialized training is costly.

Here is a real opportunity for parents working through their local Knights of Columbus, University Women's Clubs and other fraternal and charitable organizations to show their initiative in a Christ-like way. As Archbishop Cushing of Boston has said, these are the "least brethren" of Christ, "least in years, least in endowments, least in privileges; least in all the things that people covet for their children." Surely the words of Our Lord apply here: "... ye have done it unto Me."

The Holy Father, too, has recently shown his approval of this work by conferring on the president of the Ohio Association for Retarded Children, Mrs. Lee Schmidt, the medal Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice in recognition of her devoted work for the mentally handicapped young.

## Reporting juvenile crime

Two of Walter Lippmann's columns in the N. Y. *Herald Tribune* have been devoted recently to the problem of stimulants to juvenile crime. On September 7 he charged that the movies, television and the comic books are "purveying violence and lust to a vicious and intolerable degree." On October 5 he returned to this charge, provoked by a letter from the director of the community-relations department of the Motion Picture Association of America.

The director, Arthur H. DeBra, protested that Mr. Lippmann was confusing cause and effect, and that the movies (and other mass media), far from purveying violence and lust, simply reflected the "concern" of the public over these matters. Mr. Lippmann flatly states that this is sophistry, calculated to cover up the peddling of "high-powered celluloid dope."

Mr. Lippmann's strictures, it seems to us, can with justification be extended to the reporting of juvenile crime as featured in our tabloids and more yellow type of newspaper. When "stomp" murders, muggings and sex offences are reported in lurid detail in both picture and text, is not the suggestion being given to the lonely, underprivileged youngster that he can find "adventure" by imitating these misdeeds?

The plea is made, of course, that such sensational anatomizing of crime is done for the simon-pure purpose of alerting the public and arousing its indignation and vigilance. If that were the purpose, and if such uninhibited reporting were an effective means of achieving it, would not juvenile crime decrease as such reporting multiplies? Instead, all crime, and especially juvenile wrong-doing, grows alarmingly. Why, then, do the lurid text and pictures continue to be published? Have the newspapers ever asked themselves the question? Do they not have the duty to ask and answer it before they can maintain their claim that they are exploiting these stories in the public interest?

Mr. Lippmann's final observation in his October 5 column ought to be pondered by every editor, journalist and photographer who parrots the claim that detailed crime reporting is a deterrent to crime:

In them [the movies, television, the comic books—but the same applies to newspapers] we experience without civilized restraint the play of the most powerful underlying impulses and passions of human nature. The effect of this experience is to make these impulses much harder to restrain. In juveniles who for one reason or another are weak, neglected, unloved, disoriented, there is no denying that the experience of evil makes for evil.

This is good psychology, borne out by experience. Have you never noticed how one brutal juvenile gang-killing or assault, graphically described in the yellow press, is almost inevitably followed by others, in obvious imitation? One phalanx of American journalism needs to examine its conscience as to whether it is at least partly responsible for the imitation.

## Latin-American farming

One-hundred and twenty million of Latin America's 154 million people work the land and live off its yield. Since their growth in numbers is outstripping the increase in their food production, their standard of living is exceedingly poor. To most of them the words of Pius XI about the Mexican peasants still apply: they "often live in a condition so sad and miserable that they do not enjoy the minimum of well-being indispensable to preserve their human dignity." Commenting on this situation, the well-informed *Latinoamérica* asks: "If Latin America is not the best field for cultivation by communism, would someone tell us where there is one more promising?"

The tragedy of Latin America's depressed agricultural masses is that with more modern methods they could not only feed themselves well but export a vast amount of food and raw materials needed elsewhere. In spite of this opportunity urgently needed agricultural reform has gone by the board. A mistaken effort to catch up with Europe and North America placed the major emphasis on industry. It is now generally conceded that rapid industrialization is no sufficient answer to Latin America's pressing economic problems.

For one thing, workers lured from the fields to the factories tend to aggravate the food shortage. Then, too, a healthy industry must have a fairly stable home market capable of buying a large share of its products. The neglected and inefficient peasantry of Latin America does not provide anything like such a market. International reports and UN resolutions have urged steps toward restoring economic equilibrium. They suggest the establishment of colonies of experienced immigrant farmers to set a pattern of higher productivity. Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela have already responded with some colonizing of this type. Bolivia is now following suit.

Until 1952, when its Government expropriated the tin mines, Bolivia was a kind of "company town" of the tin families, the Patinos and the Hochschilds. As for agriculture, despite recent agrarian reforms the 3.5 million Bolivians remain inefficient farmers. The majority are illiterate, grindingly poor and reluctant to abandon their traditional ways. Imported food keeps them alive.

The new Bolivian project is an attempt to remedy this imbalance. Japanese immigrants chosen for their sturdiness and their capacity to develop into good farmers are settling in one of the most fertile regions of the country, at Uruma. Eighty families totaling 269 persons are already there; 1,100 more persons are expected shortly. They will have all the equipment necessary to give them a start in exploiting the almost untouched agricultural resources of the third largest country in South America.

This Bolivian experiment deserves every encouragement from the technical assistance agencies of the UN and the United States.

## Cas fam

Robert

THE  
were an  
tion and  
as they c  
did other

Today  
of childr  
economic  
children  
nomic lia  
cases lon

Yet the  
and need  
to their p  
economic  
of family  
to help th  
for a deca

At the  
in the for  
ductions  
a savings  
amount, v  
lies. This  
meet the  
lions of f  
benefit fr  
child.

But wh  
ever incr  
Many fan  
say. Let  
leased by  
median fa  
Not bad.  
prove tha  
When ha  
what is th  
look at h  
size, for  
come drop

# Case for family allowances

Robert and Helen Cissell

THERE WAS A TIME in this country when children were an economic asset. We were an agricultural nation and at an early age children became productive as they cared for animals, carried wood and water and did other chores.

Today we are an industrialized nation and the labor of children is rigidly restricted. Instead of being an economic asset by the time they are 8 or 9 years old, children in urban America are likely to be an economic liability until they are 17 or 18 and in some cases longer.

Yet these children, who eat and wear out clothes and need medical and dental care, are most precious to their parents and their country. The answer to the economic problem they create must not be a limiting of family size to fit income. Rather we must find ways to help the larger families obtain the income they need for a decent family life.

At the present time larger families get some help in the form of income-tax deductions. But present deductions do not mean, as some people hastily conclude, a savings of \$600. The savings is only the tax on this amount, which amounts to about \$120 for most families. This comes to 33 cents a day, hardly enough to meet the needs of a growing child. Then there are millions of families that do not have enough income to benefit from tax deductions after the second or third child.

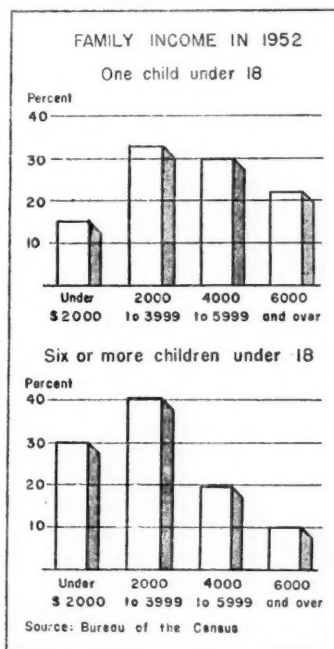
But what about our American standard of living, our ever increasing wages, our high worker incomes? Many families know about these things only by hearsay. Let us take a look at the 1952 income data released by the Bureau of the Census. At that time the median family income reached a new high of \$3,900. Not bad. This is the sort of data that can be used to prove that all is well and we never had it so good. When half of our families are making over \$3,900, what is there to worry about? But let us take a closer look at how our income is distributed. Take family size, for example. As families got larger, average income dropped as shown by the following table.

FAMILY SIZE AND INCOME

Children Under 18	Median Income
1	\$4,109
2	4,268
3	3,817
4	3,765
5	3,206
6 or more	3,045

Mr. Cissell is director of the Family Life Institute at Xavier University, Cincinnati, of which he was a co-founder in 1947. He described the founding and work of the institute in *AMERICA* for June 7, 1947 and June 6, 1953. The author is an assistant professor of mathematics at Xavier. With his wife Helen, he has written on the economics of family life for this Review and other Catholic magazines.

Comparing one-child families with those of 6 or more children shows a striking difference in income distribution. As the following chart shows, 15 per cent of the one-child families had to get along on less than \$2,000, no easy job. But 30 per cent of the families with 6 or more children had to try to exist on this income. When we look at higher incomes, the situation is reversed. Over 50 per cent of the one-child families had more than \$4,000 a year. But only 29 per cent of the families with 6 or more children were in this group.

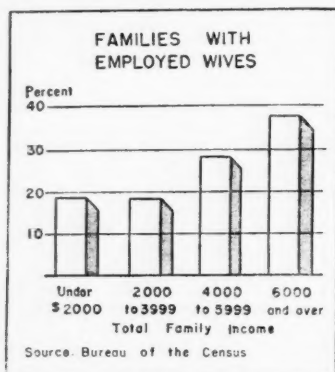


Even when incomes are the same, parents of several children have to pay severe economic penalties. Let us look at the situation of several workers making \$75 a week or \$3,900 a year. The first worker is single with no dependents. After paying Federal income taxes of \$605, he still has \$3,295 left for himself. The second worker has a wife to support. After taxes of \$467, the two of them have \$3,433, or \$1,717 per person. The third worker has one child. His taxes are \$347, leaving \$3,553 for the family or \$1,184 per person. Worker number four has a wife and 5 children. He gets 7 tax deductions, so not a cent goes for income taxes. But his salary still provides only \$557 for each person in the family, less than half the per-capita net income of the one-child family. If he has another child, he will get another tax deduction, which means not a cent to him, and the income per person will drop to \$488.



How is this extra economic burden going to be absorbed? Perhaps the family can pinch a little more, lowering its standard of living still further. Perhaps father can take on another job in the free time he should spend with his family. Perhaps mother can get some sort of paying job, though caring for a large family leaves neither time nor energy for outside work. In over 25 per cent of the families where husband and wife are living together, the wife is employed.

The largest percentage of employed wives is found in families making over \$6,000 a year. This is part of the explanation for the high family incomes we hear so much about. Many of these families are no doubt paying a very high price in family well-being for their large dollar incomes. In the lower-income groups, nearly one-fifth of the wives are employed, indicating that even the combined wages of husband and wife are often not enough to provide a decent family income. The following chart shows employed wives by total family income.



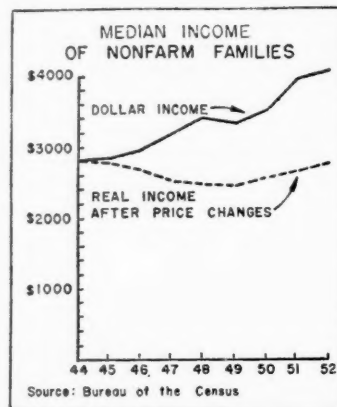
It is futile to hope that rising wages will solve the economic problems of larger-than-average families. Suppose the workers in the previous example all got a \$5-a-week raise. They would all then be making \$260 more a year, for a total wage of \$4,160. The following table shows how they would stand after Federal income taxes:

	Net Increase	Increase per Person
Single person . . . . .	\$210	\$210
Man and wife . . . . .	215	108
Man, wife, one child . . .	215	72
Man, wife, 5 children . . .	260	37

If we take into account the price increases that usually accompany generally rising wages, it is doubtful if the small increase per person in the large family will enable it to do much more than hold its own. If parents of large families have been thinking that things have been getting tougher in spite of somewhat higher wages, it may not all be their imagination. Since 1944 the dollar income of city workers has been rising steadily, but, for the average worker at least, this has been wiped out by price increases, as the chart in the next column shows.

Children who contribute little or nothing to family income, smaller incomes for larger families, employed

wives and rising prices all add up to a very serious problem for modern families. As far as possible, families should solve this problem through better manage-



ment, doing things at home and making sacrifices. But there is a limit to how much can be done in this way. Even with wise and heroic management, there will still be many families suffering from economic problems through no fault of their own.

Most industrial countries have adopted some system of family allowances to ease the burden of raising a family. The time has come in the United States when a system of Federal family allowances is the only practicable way to give larger families the economic assistance they so desperately need. This has been recognized by the National Catholic Conference on Family Life and the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, which have urged the adoption of family allowances.

Family allowances are not charity. They are, in the words of Father Edgar Schmiedeler, O.S.B., Director of the Family Life Bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Conference,

... a recognition of a nation's greatest responsibility, its responsibility to its children. In other words, the grants that are given should be a practical recognition of the fact . . . that a country's children are its greatest asset.

In practice how would a system of family allowances be handled and what would it cost? Rev. Francis J. Corley, S.J., of the Institute of Social Order at St. Louis University has been studying and writing about this matter for several years. In articles in *Social Order* for April, 1953 and June, 1954 he made some concrete proposals which provide tentative answers to these questions.

Father Corley recommends that payments begin with the third child. Our present wage system is geared to the needs of the two-child family, so that in many families with only one or two children the need for supplementary income is slight. Also, beginning payments with the third child would reduce greatly the cost of the system.

The payments would be scaled downwards as the size of the family increases, because there are economies that make the maintenance cost per child less as

the far  
made t  
of sup  
merely  
help. T  
econom  
Takin  
Father  
monthl  
the fou  
While t  
middle  
going t  
Fath  
propose  
country  
coholi  
bitant a

Gen  
Cat

Eva-Ma

A "C  
quite di  
States. I  
in the v  
counter  
to serve  
by bring  
concerns

Such a  
many an  
first relig  
right aft  
which wa  
great num  
in Germa  
years six  
are still f

It is tr  
lics had n  
for lay l  
was no in  
place wh  
and evalu  
the burni  
pose than

In the  
had first to

Miss Jung  
in Church  
close stud



the family increases. Finally, no attempt would be made to make the grants large enough to cover all costs of supporting a child. These allowances would be merely supplementary grants to give parents some help. There will still be need for them to practise economies and good management.

Taking these practical considerations into account, Father Corley recommends a system that would make monthly payments of \$12 for the third child, \$10 for the fourth child and \$8 for each succeeding child. While these grants would be a great help to poor and middle income families, it is obvious that no one is going to get rich raising children.

Father Corley estimates that the total cost of his proposed system would be \$1.75 billion a year. In a country that can spend over \$9 million a year for alcoholic beverages, this does not seem to be an exorbitant amount for improved care of children. There

would, of course, be savings in better health of children, less delinquency and improved family life that would help offset the direct cost of the program. In most cases family allowances would soon be back in circulation, thus contributing to business prosperity through the purchase of needed items which families could not otherwise afford.

How close then are we to having family allowances? This depends on how fast people learn about them and urge their adoption. All who are concerned about the economic problems of the modern family can do something constructive if they will promote family allowances through personal contacts, study clubs, letters to papers and resolutions of organizations.

Those who are interested in promoting family allowances can get detailed information from the NCWC Family Life Bureau, 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

## Germany's Catholic Academy

*Eva-Maria Jung*

A "CATHOLIC ACADEMY" means something quite different in Germany from what it does in the States. It is not a high school run by religious but, in the words of its program, "a place of lively encounter between the Church and the world." It tries to serve people from all professions and age-groups by bringing them together to discuss their common concerns.

Such an institution is a new phenomenon in Germany and perhaps even in the world at large. The first religious academy of the kind was established right after the last war by the Protestant Church, which was searching for a fresh approach toward the great number of nominal but indifferent Protestants in Germany. Its appeal was such that within eight years sixteen academies have been established and are still flourishing.

It is true that long before the war German Catholics had meeting places, study centers, training camps for lay leaders of various organizations. Yet there was no institution patterned on Plato's Academy: a place where Catholics could think about, discuss and evaluate the ultimate problems of the soul and the burning issues of the world with no other purpose than to find the truth and thus themselves.

In the aftermath of the war the Catholic Church had first to restore its bombed-out properties and build

*Miss Jung, a native of Germany who holds a doctorate in Church history from the University of Rome, is a close student of religious affairs in Germany.*

new churches for the millions of expelled people who streamed from behind the Iron Curtain into West Germany. The Bishop of Rottenburg was the first who finally yielded to the demands of the laity for something in the nature of the academy. In February, 1953 the "Academy of the Diocese of Rottenburg," commonly called the "Catholic Academy," was founded in Stuttgart-Hohenheim, Württemberg. Significantly enough it is located in a diaspora area and not far from the first Protestant Academy of Bad Boll. The Catholic Academy, however, does not boast the impressive buildings of Bad Boll. It is temporarily sheltered in a retreat house which, as Rev. Alfons Auer, the academy's director, humorously complained, still smells of sentimental piety and old-fashioned retreats.

Father Auer is a very modern and German type of diocesan priest: young, open-minded, erudite and intensely interested in the lay apostolate. His staff consists of lay persons. Half of the members of the executive committee are laymen.

Up to 400 invitations are mailed out every week. About 100 persons respond to them and come at their own expense, mainly from the region of Württemberg but also other parts of Germany. There were an average of 75 participants at each session and at least 50 sessions have been held. Since there were not many "repeaters," some 3,750 persons passed through the academy in its first year or so of existence. Several more academies are planned. Every diocese wants eventually to have its own.

### COURSES OFFERED

A glance at the program of the 1954 summer term reveals an amazing variety of topics and shows that the academy copes with almost every problem under the sun: "Biblical Piety"—a meditation on the foundation of Christian piety; "Workshop on the Liturgy"; "Leisure and Meditation"—days of recollection for priests and lay people; "Man at Play"—instruction in Christian recreation; "On the Things that Don't

Add Up"—a conversation about the tragic things in the world.

For parents and educators there was a course on "The Contribution of Psychotherapy to Education." Graduating students could discuss "God's World in Our Hands." Young women were offered "Secretary: a Profession for Life?" There were courses for businessmen and politicians, for expellees, for bankers and their employees.

One course is offered to non-Catholics as well as to Catholics: "Evangelical and Catholic Devotion." This draws clergy and laity from all over Germany. It is usually held over the Pentecost holidays. The Feast of the Holy Spirit seems an appropriate time to promote the Una Sancta movement of *rapprochement* between Evangelicals and Catholics.

The sessions usually last two days, Saturday and Sunday. Three or four lectures are given and discussed. The speakers are authorities in their fields: theologians, educators, politicians, businessmen, artists, etc. Laymen as well as clergymen, Protestants as well as Catholics, are invited to speak. Due time is also devoted to liturgical prayer. The day starts with Missa Recitata and ends with Compline.

The academy publishes a series of pamphlets containing lectures held at its sessions, along with suggestions for study circles outside the academy. No resolutions are passed or public statements made. "We do not tolerate resolutionism," declared Dr. Auer. It is precisely the aim of the academy to break with Catholic collective thinking, to encourage diversity of opinion and to foster a better understanding of the world outside the Catholic Church. It wants to lead Catholics out of their spiritual ghetto and to rouse them from their fatal indifference toward the great issues of public life, an indifference which made possible the rise of nazism.

#### HOURLY OF THE LAITY

Unlike the Evangelical Academies the Catholic Academy is not primarily concerned with indifferent and fallen-away Christians, but with the practising Catholic, whom it wants to make more mature and conscious of his role in Church and society. It wants to offer him a place where he can meet like-minded people and speak his mind, and even express his misgivings about Church affairs. As Father Auer said in his opening address:

Where the problems of life . . . are thought over and their realistic solution is sought for, there not only the open and bold, but even the errant word has a right to be heard. Therefore we invite the pioneers by blood and temperament. We need these people, they are the God-given mediators of living impulses.

Father Auer is convinced that the hour of the laity has struck and that it has now a great mission to fulfil within the Church. The layman needs the Church as his absolute point of reference, but the Church also needs the layman, for he knows the

things of this world and may still have access to those who have become inaccessible to priests. The views of the layman offer a sort of corrective to one-sidedness, abstraction and idealization in the teaching of the clergy. In this sense the academy is called "the conscience of the diocese."

The academy works "in the form of a dialog." Like the Platonic Academy, it places greatest emphasis on discussion and conversation. The dialog is the modern form of communicating divine truth. While in past centuries the clergy preached and taught "in the form of a monolog," which the faithful layman accepted more or less silently, modern man demands a discussion, whereby a real partnership between the speaker and the listener is established. The academy offers a place where this encounter between clergy and laity, between Church and world, can be carried on continuously. At the same time the academy, being an official institution of the diocese, represents the Church in the dialogue.

The history of the Church is the continuous Incarnation of God in this world. The Church has to penetrate all things—cultures, social orders and human situations—to prepare them to become the temples of God. In this divine economy the academy has a special place. In it modern man can re-encounter God through His Church and work out his salvation by sanctifying himself and the world. The primary task of the laity is the sanctification of the world. The academy therefore strives to shape a new form of piety, a new type of Christian existence within the world, to form Christians who see in political, administrative, social and cultural work a necessary and truly Christian responsibility. Thus the academy shares in the twofold process of Incarnation and sanctification.

## Mr. Brownell on the antitrust laws

*Benjamin L. Masse*

ADDRESSING the Public Relations Society of America in New York City on September 30, Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. tossed a flaring match into the smouldering area of our anti-monopoly laws. He announced that the Government had frowned on the proposed merger of the Bethlehem Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube Corporations.

He also announced that a special 62-man committee which he set up last year to study the nation's antitrust legislation would shortly bring in a report. He intimated that this report would recommend "a middle-of-the-road economic and social administration

*Fr. Masse, S.J., is AMERICA's economics editor.*

of those laws" and that the Administration, despite the "prolonged and acrimonious discussion" which the report would provoke in Congress, would support it.

In some minds, the juxtaposition of these announcements suggested that the Attorney General had opposed the Bethlehem Steel-Youngstown Sheet and Tube merger reluctantly, from a sense of duty, only because, under existing law, he had no other choice. Were the law otherwise, one suspects, Mr. Brownell might have blessed the marriage of these steel giants.

What makes this such an explosive issue is the special place which concern for a competitive business society holds in American history (or, as some might say, in U. S. folklore). In the popular belief that "competition has made us great," Congress closed the door on monopoly in 1890. That was the year of the Sherman Antitrust Act. Under that law, which declared illegal any contract, combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade, "Teddy" Roosevelt won fame as a trustbuster. Under it, the annals of the Supreme Court were enriched with some historic cases: Northern Securities, Standard Oil, American Tobacco, American Sugar Refining.

#### STRUGGLE TO CHECK MONOPOLY

Despite the Sherman Act, the process of uniting independent companies into vast industrial empires went relentless onward. The classic case was the formation in 1901 of the U. S. Steel Corporation, a huge billion-dollar creation which J. P. Morgan fashioned from no less than 174 companies. Obviously Congress had not closed the door on monopoly as tightly as it had innocently imagined. It had failed to reckon with the resourcefulness of bankers and industrialists, or with the ingenuity of legal minds in the service of corporate wealth.

So Congress tried again in 1914. The Clayton Act, which became law that year, amended the Sherman Act by forbidding the formation of holding companies, as well as the acquisition by one corporation of another corporation's stock, where the effect of such practices "may be to substantially lessen competition."

This second effort to prevent concentrations of economic power which would weaken our competitive system was no more effective than the Sherman Act. There was a wave of corporate mergers after World War I. There was a still bigger wave during and after World War II. In its 1947 report to Congress, the Federal Trade Commission—the special agency created by Congress to enforce the Clayton Act—emphasized a glaring loophole in the Clayton Act which permitted a company to acquire control of a competing company by buying its *assets*. According to the Supreme Court, where a merger was effected in this way, and not through the acquisition of stock, the FTC was powerless to intervene. The report noted that between 1940 and 1946 over 1,800 independent firms had been swallowed up in mergers.

Three years later, in 1950, Congress acted to plug

this loophole. It amended the Clayton Act to prohibit mergers through acquisition of assets. It extended this prohibition to all mergers which might result in a substantial lessening of competition, even though the merged companies were not themselves competitive.

Discussing this change in his talk on September 30, Mr. Brownell observed that, in amending the Clayton Act, Congress intended to furnish the Government with a legal tool

... to cope with monopolistic tendencies in their incipency, or long before they have resulted in conditions which would warrant a Sherman Act proceeding.

Though this new legislation has not appreciably weakened the trend toward mergers—many of which are not inspired by monopolistic motives—it has given the Justice Department greater control over them. Perhaps that explains the willingness these days of many firms to submit proposed mergers to the Justice Department for an opinion as to their legality. In this way Bethlehem and Youngstown Sheet and Tube learned that in the opinion of the Attorney General their projected merger ran afoul of the antitrust laws. At the present time, the Justice Department is said to have 700 proposed mergers under scrutiny.

Some may find it hard to understand why Mr. Brownell gave a green light to the mergers of Nash and Hudson, Kaiser and Willys, Packard and Studebaker, and then flashed a red light on the amalgamation of Bethlehem and Youngstown Sheet and Tube. The Attorney General carefully explained the apparent conflict to his audience of public-relations people, many of whom work for the biggest businesses in the country; but he probably raised as many questions in their minds as he answered. The main point seemed to be that the merger of Bethlehem and Youngstown Sheet and Tube would lessen competition in the steel industry, whereas the mergers in the auto industry made that industry more competitive than before.

So far as the auto industry goes, the mergers have no doubt improved the competitive picture. It is much less evident that the fusion of Bethlehem, the industry's second largest producer, and Youngstown Sheet and Tube, the sixth largest producer, would lessen competition in steel. Together, the two companies would have assets of \$2.2 billion, a huge figure but still nearly a billion less than the assets of U. S. Steel. Such a merger might well intensify competition, at least in the short run.

All this adds piquancy to the coming report of the Attorney General's committee. Businessmen have long complained that the antitrust laws are so vague that they cannot know from day to day whether they are operating legally or not. They look forward with interest to the committee's recommendations. So do all those who hotly criticized Mr. Brownell for appointing to the committee so many corporation lawyers. And so do all of us who are curious to learn what a "middle-of-the-road economic and social administration" of the antitrust laws looks like.



# Report on desegregation

John LaFarge

WRITING on "The Negro In America Today" in *Collier's* for October 15, Alan Paton, distinguished South African author, asks himself if it is true that the walls of racial segregation are at last tumbling down in this country:

Is the Negro at last being taken into the American nation, as an American among Americans? Is he beginning to enjoy every right and to share every duty that Americans enjoy and share? Is this happening at such a pace that the end is no longer in doubt?

As a result of his observations over the entire American scene where Negro-white relations are chiefly concerned, he concludes that segregation is doomed, that the U. S. Supreme Court decision of May 17 is bound to take full effect in due time in every part of this country. As to the *pace* of the tumbling down, progress in general has been better than was expected. Somewhat of a pattern for the near future is indicated by John H. Popham, veteran analyst of Southern social and educational conditions, in his report (*New York Times*, Oct. 3, 1954) on the progress of integration to date.

Attitudes of the States concerned fall roughly into one or the other of three classes: those which are openly defiant; those which have adopted a wait-and-see policy; those which are carrying out or are studying methods of compliance with the court's policy. Attitudes differ towards the court's invitation to join with the Attorney General and with the States which provided the original cases for decision, so as to help consider the knotty subject of implementation.

The court also invited the States to counsel it concerning its equity powers to direct gradual adjustments toward enforcement of the anti-segregation ruling. Seven States have asked to appear as friends of the court. They are North Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Maryland, Oklahoma and Tennessee. Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana have definitely refused to take part in the discussions. Kentucky is not participating. The following is a brief summary of attitudes.

*Alabama.* No move to integration; though Spring Hill College (Jesuit) has admitted colored students to its day classes as a step to "gradual integration." *Georgia* and *Mississippi.* Plan for a constitutional amendment abolishing public schools. *Florida* and *South Carolina.* Wait-and-see policy. Governor James F. Byrnes, in his interview with Alan Paton, spoke in comparatively mild fashion, hoping for "God's guid-

ance." *Virginia* "is moving calmly and rather quietly . . . in apparent efforts to uphold as far as possible the present traditional system of separate schools." *Kentucky* and *Tennessee* are awaiting developments.

In the *District of Columbia*, integration has been moving rapidly, as in *Baltimore*, though no move is in view as yet for the *Maryland* counties. Outside of *Milford*, where school officials attempted to start desegregation without previous announcement, integration has proceeded smoothly in *Delaware*. Some beginning has been made in *Arkansas*, and plans are on foot for ending segregation in *Oklahoma* next year. *Texas* pleads for time to work out plans, but State junior colleges are integrating. Definite progress is reported for *West Virginia*, despite isolated instances of violence; segregation is ended in *Kansas*, *Arizona* and *New Mexico*.

Student strikes and teen-age demonstrations in *Milford, Del.*, *Baltimore* and the *District of Columbia* made the headlines. The *Baltimore* and *Washington* flare-ups were surprising, since the schools had already been integrated for a couple of weeks without incidents. The *Baltimore* disturbances seem to have affected not more than 25 of the city's 170 schools, and diminished attendance was soon restored. A spectacular factor in these demonstrations was the presence in *Milford* and *Baltimore* of Bryant W. Bowles, organizer of the newly formed National Association for the Advancement of White People, who has a police record in *Baltimore* for passing bad checks. A suit against his organization was started by Chancellor Carroll J. Seitz of *Delaware*. As often happens, Ku Klux elements, and in some localities possibly provocative Communist elements, were using the situation.

More definite blame, however, seems to be attributable to the uncertain and hesitating attitude of the various school authorities themselves in inaugurating the integrated school program. In many instances transfers from one school to another were made piecemeal, and the presence of repeated new arrivals became especially irritating to the students because of the schools' already crowded condition. It is my own personal guess that much of this trouble could have been avoided if the schools had adopted a definite, all-embracing program ahead of time and had let people know what to expect.

Certain lessons seem to flow from these developments for the future. First, that segregation in the schools, despite all defiance and flare-ups, is definitely on its way out. Second, that the situation for a time will be the happy hunting ground of certain types of Ku Kluxoid agitators. Southern people have dealt with these types in the past, and will know how to deal with them in the future. Third, and most important of all, the *leaders should lead*. The pace may be fast in some places, or gradual in others, but it must be a pace, not a crablike wobble. Strong leadership on the part of Church authorities has already proved its efficacy (*Am.* 10/2, pp. 9-11). It will be efficacious in the field of public policy as well.

Fr. LaFarge, S.J., is an associate editor of *AMERICA*.

Hin  
and

Harold

A minor during th  
that John  
literary jo  
tion. Its f  
vening ye  
the knowl  
and in em  
had the k  
September  
nal's demi  
taking itse  
Evans, Jo  
want to  
whether i  
prefer to  
interested

The Ne  
would pre  
"bitter dic  
of uneasin

Are we  
forfeitin  
the free  
read. W  
book-rev  
difficult  
tide of s

Whether o  
stemmed in  
discussion,  
Meanwhile  
reading ab  
dom to ch  
fitting intro  
point out s  
lishers are

The big  
in late Sep  
diabolical u  
of books o  
inspired, b  
many book  
possible for  
lous space  
on or even  
often wond  
a schedule  
floods of b  
spaced flow  
is another p



## Hints for fall and winter reading

Harold C. Gardiner

A minor catastrophe shook England (very slightly) during the week of September 6. It was announced that *John O'London's* weekly, one of the few surviving literary journals in the country, was ceasing publication. Its first issue appeared in 1919, and in the intervening years it had done splendid work in forwarding the knowledge and appreciation of established authors and in encouraging young and unknown writers. "It had the knack, rare in journals of its type," said a September 11 New York *Times* editorial on the journal's demise, "of dealing with serious literature without taking itself too seriously." But, according to Webster Evans, *John O'London's* last editor, people just don't want to read about serious literature any more, whether it is treated "too seriously" or not. "People prefer to read trash," he grumbled; "they are just not interested in the world of literature and the arts."

The New York *Times* editorial referred to above would prefer not to go all the way with Mr. Evans' "bitter dictum." It does admit, however, that "a feeling of uneasiness persists," and goes on to speculate:

Are we reading less *about* books? If so, we are forfeiting a freedom too easily taken for granted—the freedom to choose ourselves what we shall read. Without our John O'Londons—without the book-review sections of our newspapers—how difficult it would be to stem the ever threatening tide of standardization in reading taste.

Whether or not that tide is being at all successfully stemmed in this country is a question that surely needs discussion, and I shall return to it in the near future. Meanwhile, the *Times'* remarks on the desirability of reading *about* books, so that we may exercise our freedom to choose our reading matter, seem to offer a fitting introduction to this article, which will essay to point out some of the highlights in reading that publishers are offering this fall and early winter.

The big push in the fall publishing season comes in late September and early October. With a sort of diabolical unanimity, publishers will release a torrent of books on the same day—it must be diabolically inspired, because the simultaneous publication of so many books on the same day makes it physically impossible for a book-review editor, unless he has fabulous space at his disposal, to get the books reviewed on or even close to the date of publication. I have often wondered why the publishers cannot work out a schedule among themselves so that these periodical floods of books might be sluiced off into a steady, spaced flow of books during the fall. That, however, is another problem.

## LITERATURE AND ARTS

There would be little point in saying much about the headline books published in October, since AMERICA is busy keeping pace with them in current issues. You might, though, keep on the *qui vive* to spot the reviews of the following books.

John Farrow retells the *Story of Thomas More* (Sheed and Ward) in the same gracious style that made his *Damien the Leper* noteworthy. The man who is responsible for the Knights of Columbus ads on the Church in the secular press is Virgil A. Kelly, who now comes up with a popular explanation of the Church in *The Truth about Catholics* (Dial). A challenging study, if the title indicates anything, is Mortimer Smith's *The Diminished Mind: A Study in Planned Mediocrity in Our Public Schools* (Regnery). Karl Stern follows up his *Pillar of Fire* with *The Third Revolution*, a discussion of the interrelations of religion and psychiatry.

History-lovers will be looking forward to reviews of the sixth volume in Douglas S. Freeman's monumental study of George Washington (Scribner); this one, published posthumously, will deal with "President and Patriot." More grist for their mill will be provided by *Poltroons and Patriots: A Popular Account of the War of 1812*, by Glenn Tucker (Bobbs-Merrill), and by a magnificent two-volume "biography" of the *Rio Grande, Great River*, by Paul Horgan (Rinehart). Prominent fiction to be reviewed soon will include *Fisher of Men*, by Kurt Frieberger (Appleton-Century-Crofts), a fictional study of St. Peter; *Leopards and Lilies*, another historical novel by Alfred Duggan (Coward-McCann); *My Brother's Keeper*, by Marcia Davenport (Scribner); and *The View from Pompey's Head*, by Hamilton Basso (Doubleday) billed as "a major American novel."

So much for the books which have been already published and which will get their evaluation in our book columns soon. In the books announced for November, December and early January, it is rather hard to discern any definite trend, though it would seem at present writing that biographies will rule the field with a pleasant despotism. The recent "Veep," Alben W. Barkley, will carry on the current state of political memoirs in *That Reminds Me* (Doubleday); Duff Cooper, British M.P. and holder of many important portfolios, will reveal his experiences in *Old Men Forget* (Dutton); Seán O'Casey will conclude (queru-

ously, I suppose) his autobiography with the sixth volume, *Sunset and Evening Star* (Macmillan); and Pearl Buck will review her eventful life in *My Several Worlds* (Day).

Of special interest to Catholic devotees of biography will be *Waterfront Priest*, by Allen Raymond (Holt), the story of Rev. John M. Corridan, S.J., the man who has done so much to call the brutal conditions of the New York waterfront to public attention. Another priest of today features in *Abbé Pierre and the Rag-pickers of Emmaus*, by Boris Simon (Kenedy), which recounts the work the Abbé has done among the poorest of the poor in Paris. *The Deliverance of Sister Cecilia*, as William Buckley tells the story (Farrar, Straus and Young), narrates the thrilling escape of a nun from the Reds in Czechoslovakia. Theodore Maynard continues his historical popularizations in *Saint Benedict and His Monks* (Kenedy).

Two social studies of high intrinsic importance will be *Social Relations in the Urban Parish*, by Rev. Joseph Fichter, S.J., (U. of Chicago), the second volume of the author's valuable delvings into the sociology of religion, and *Education without Segregation*, edited by Robin Williams (U. of North Carolina), which consists of case-studies of communities which have made the changeover to integrated education within the past few years.

Two theological books that will certainly appeal to the thoughtful reader will be Msgr. Romano Guardini's *The Lord* (Regnery), a meditation on the life and teachings of Christ, already translated into five European languages, and *Christian Experience* (Sheed and Ward), by Rev. Jean Mouroux, whose *Meaning of Man* was such a treasure several years ago. Philosophy will be represented by Etienne Gilson's huge (900 pages) *History of Christian Philosophy in the Middle Ages* (Random House).

Catholic authors will view various parts of the world in *The Catholic Shrines of Europe*, by Msgr. John K. Cartwright, with photographs, 250 black-and-white, eight full-color, by Alfred Wagg (McGraw-Hill); in *Africa: World of New Men*, by Rev. John J. Considine, M. M. (Dodd, Mead), wherein the famous Maryknoller surveys the changes and the opportunities, especially for the Church, in the "Dark Continent"; and in *Islands Apart*, by A. P. Ryan, "the story of Ireland from St. Patrick to De Valera."

A sumptuous book which is at once an art book and a fascinating piece of Americana is *The Eagle, the Jaguar and the Serpent* (Knopf), in which Miguel Covarrubias traces the development and the influence of Indian and Eskimo art in the United States, Canada and Alaska.

The main attraction in the field of fiction will be new books by young authors who achieved a good reputation on the publication of their first books. Leon Uris (*Battle Cry*, 1953) will give us *Hellenic Interlude* (Morrow); Warren Eyster (*Far from the Customary Skies*, 1953) authors *No Country for Old Men*; and Alexander Baron (*From the City, from the Plow*,

1951) turns to Mexico and the Conquistadores in *The Golden Princess* (Washburn).

Special treats would seem to be a new Thurber book, *The Secret Dreams of Stanley Caldwell* (Simon and Schuster); *Red Petticoats*, short stories by Bryan MacMahon (Dutton); and *A Treasury of Irish Folklore*, assembled by Pádraic Colum (Crown).

Two novels that will be of special interest to Catholic readers are *The Cornerstone*, by Zoe Oldenbourg (Pantheon), which got rave reviews in the European press—it deals with medieval France; and a new one by François Mauriac, whose French title is *L'Agneau*. It is rumored to be quite different from M. Mauriac's grim tales, but, unfortunately not even my very efficient undercover man has been able to ferret out the American publisher.

Finally, I'd like to call your particular attention to the current and coming selections of the Catholic Book Club. The October choice is the *Life of St. Bridget of Sweden*, by the famous Danish convert-author Johannes Jørgensen. Longmans Green published, the regular trade edition in two volumes at \$8.50, but by special and exclusive arrangements, the Catholic Book Club is offering to members the same two volumes in one binding at the membership rate of \$4.25. Msgr. Joseph Egan, a member of the CBC Editorial Board, reviewing the book in the October *Newsletter*, called it the finest book the club has offered in its twenty-seven years. It is reviewed in this issue.

In November the CBC presents *Mary and Modern Man*, edited by Rev. Thomas J. M. Burke, S.J. (The America Press). This symposium on our Lady and her place in our Lives contains stimulating essays by such contributors as Rev. John LaFarge, S.J., Rev. Conrad Pepler, O.P., Daniel Sargent, Rev. C. C. Martindale, S.J., and others. It is a gem of a book for thoughtful and prayerful reading at the close of the Marian year.

The CBC will start the new year with a fighting book—fighting because it treats a subject in which no one can be neutral, *Living Christianity*, by Michael de la Bedoyère (McKay). The author, editor of the London *Catholic Herald*, asks important and disturbing questions: is God really the center of our spiritual lives, or is the center some sort of moral formalism? Are we afraid to be really spiritual in life and outlook? And so on. This book will start CBC members off on the new year with some salutary thoughts, with some disagreement, but above all with a deeper realization of how the faith challenges the best that is in each of us and, in challenging, sustains.

Well, there you have a little causerie about books. They are set before you for your choice, for your exercise of that freedom which is, alas, dismissed when journals like *John O'London* collapse. One of AMERICA's functions is to keep that freedom alive, to set before you each week and in special issues a goodly array of books so that your choice may fall on the books that are of particular interest to you. We suggest you choose—and anathema to all standardization in reading.

NC

The gl  
Blessed  
to enja  
narrate  
graphy"  
"comic



A S

**NOW AVAILABLE...**

In Popular and  
Colorful Picture-Story Form

# BEHOLD THE HANDMAID

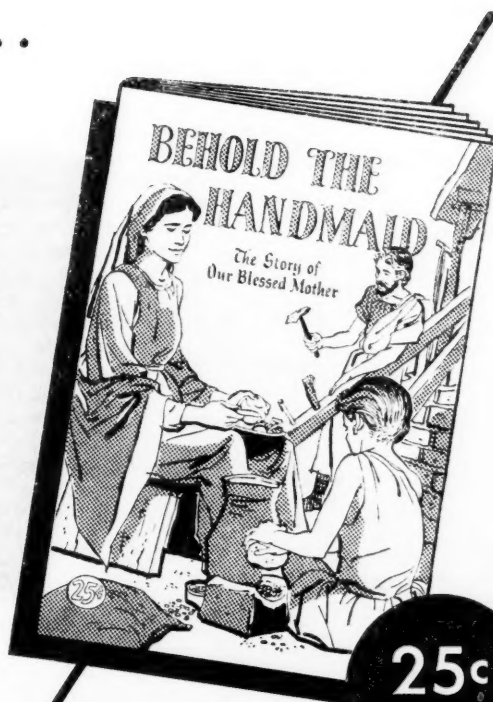
The Wondrous Story  
of Our Blessed Mother

- Reverently Narrated
- Beautifully Illustrated

The glorious and wondrous story of Our Blessed Mother is now available for everyone to enjoy and appreciate in this reverently narrated and beautifully illustrated "biography" published in popular and effective "comic book" form.



A SAMPLE PAGE



**25c**  
PER COPY\*

**48 PAGES**  
(plus cover)

**OVER 200 ILLUSTRATIONS**

Over 200 original illustrations by Paul Eismann enhance this reverent story of the greatest woman of all time. BEHOLD THE HANDMAID is a handsomely produced quality picture-story book of 48 pages—plus cover.

**SUITABLE FOR . . . SCHOOL USE . . . RELIGIOUS  
INSTRUCTION CLASSES . . . FAMILY READING . . . GIFTS . . .**

This unique "biography" of Our Blessed Mother—accurate in detail and approach—will lend itself to many uses . . . for the school . . . in religious instruction classes . . . for family reading . . . for gifts . . .

*\*In quantities of 20 or more copies, 15 cents each. Postage will be prepaid by the publisher. Please send remittance with orders totaling less than \$2.00.*

**Order Your Supply Today!**

Issued by the publisher of the  
**MESSENGERS and TREASURE CHEST**

**GEO. A. PFLAUM, Publisher, Inc.**  
38 West Fifth Street, Dayton 2, Ohio



## BOOKS FOR FALL and WINTER

### THE PATH TO ROME

Hilaire Belloc

Vintage Belloc... his pilgrimage on foot from Toul in Lorraine to Rome. \$3.75

### A PROGRAM FOR CONSERVATIVES

Russell Kirk

A brilliant argument for a reflective and practical conservatism by the author of *The Conservative Mind*. \$4.00

### THE LITTLE FRIENDS OF JESUS

Marcelle Auclair

Illustrated in four colors, by Mary Gehr. A delightful and reverent re-telling of the New Testament for Catholic children, ages 6-10. 96 pages, clothbound. \$2.00

### WEeping CROSS, A Novel

Henry Longan Stuart

"An outstanding work in American fiction."—SIGRID UNDSET \$4.00

### TRUTH, Vol. III

St. Thomas Aquinas

The final volume of the complete translation of *De Veritate*. Set \$20.00; per volume... \$7.50

### THE LETTERS OF ST. MARGARET MARY ALACOQUE

A West Baden College

Edition, Edited by

Clarence A. Herbst, S. J.

\$5.00

### CAIN, A Novel

Rogier van Aerde

"A splendid book... one of the great stories in human annals."—Rev. John S. Kennedy \$3.75

Henry Regnery Company  
Chicago 4

## CBC's "finest choice"

### SAINT BRIDGET OF SWEDEN

By Johannes Jørgensen. Longmans, Green. 2 vols. 310p., 354p. \$8.50

Through the years since its inception in 1928, the Catholic Book Club has been privileged to select as its book-of-the-month the outstanding works of Dr. Johannes Jørgensen, renowned Danish poet and mystic. Among these publications have been the highly interesting account of Jørgensen's conversion to Catholicism, entitled simply *An Autobiography* (Longmans, Green, 1928) and the scholarly *Life of St. Catherine of Siena* (Longmans, Green, 1938). The author's world-famous biography of St. Francis of Assisi had already appeared in English translation in 1912.

The present magnificent work, offered as the CBS's October selection (in a special one-volume edition for members only at \$4.25), has been felicitously translated by Mme. Ingeborg Lund. The excellent quality of her translation is in the fine tradition of her earlier rendition of most of Jørgensen's works. The reader will not be disappointed by this latest attempt to recapture the main events of the stormy but colorful 14th century whose span comprises the life of St. Bridget of Sweden.

The first volume, covering the period 1303-1349, the Saint's years in Sweden, was written in the inspiring surroundings of Bridget's original monastic foundation in Vadstena, by the "sleepless waters of Lake Vättern." The second volume, embracing the Saint's life in Rome (1349-1373), was composed during the difficult days of the German occupation of Denmark, and published originally in 1943.

Dr. Jørgensen has employed all the standard sources on the life of *la Santa Brigida* and was aided immensely by Isak Collijn's critical edition of the Process of Canonization, published at Uppsala, 1924-31. In addition, the author enjoyed the advantage of consulting the original Swedish manuscripts of Bridget's *Revelations*. Scholarly notes on the *Revelations* and the process of Bridget's canonization, the two most valuable sources, are found in the appendix to the first volume.

Dr. Jørgensen has prefaced his biography of St. Bridget with a short history of the Catholic Church in "the land most northerly in the world." The reader little acquainted with the glorious Catholic past in the North—with the saintly Kings Olaf of Norway, Erik of Sweden, Knud (Ca-

nute) of Denmark, the apostles St. Henry of Finland and Ansgar, who first brought the faith to Scandinavia—will find the account most interesting. The author's purpose is to show that the North played a vital part in the social Christianity of the Middle Ages, when Europe was united:

... from Iceland to Sicily, from the Atlantic to the Danube, there was a common faith, a common Church, a common art... which our times have tried in vain to replace by a miserable substitute.

A most fascinating portrait of St. Bridget is presented in the author's imaginative and scholarly account of her life. We often tend to regard St. Bridget as an automaton, favored highly with God's graces and numerous visions, with the most important saints of heaven at her constant beck and call. There is the tendency to look upon her as not a "popular" saint, to consider her as an example for our admiration but not especially for imitation.

Fortunately this fiction is destroyed in the present work. The human qualities of the saint—her practicality ("she calls a spade a spade"), her utter devotedness as the mother of eight children (among them the beautiful Karin, St. Catherine of Sweden), her sympathy for sinners, her patience and firm faith that despite all odds she would "see both Emperor and Pope in Rome"—these traits become most appealing in Jørgensen's study.

Born in Finsta Gaard, south of Uppsala, "little Brita" is educated by her devout parents in the ways of God and at an early age she comes to the realization of the primacy of the supernatural. The reader will enjoy the pilgrimage to Trondheim and St. Olaf's shrine, the journey of Bridget and her husband Ulf Gudmarsson to the shrine of St. James the Apostle at Compostella and the frequent visits of the widow Bridget and her daughter Catherine to the glorious shrines of Italy. Finally, he will kneel with Bridget and Karin on Golgotha, in the solemn scene when the saint witnesses the cruel Passion of Christ. All these descriptions are enhanced by the author's personal reminiscences and by his profound Catholic faith and simplicity.

The 14th century, so well described in the author's *Life of St. Catherine*, comes alive once again in the present study. The flourishing court of King Magnus and Queen Blanca of Sweden, the luxurious papal chambers at Avignon, the sumptuous palace of Queen Giovanna (Joan) of Naples, the half-pagan, half-Christian Rome during the Holy Year of 1350—all, like panoramic scenes in a cinemascope production,

"...making

### OUR LADY FATIMA

William Thorpe

The strange story of the appearance of the Virgin to the shepherd child world-wide significance. Orig.

### DAMIAN THOMAS

John Farrow

A story of conversion and sacrifice that will make you become a saint throughout the world. Orig.

### MR. BLUE

Myles Connolly

A modern classic contemporary that will make you wonder your own way of life. Orig.

### THE CHURCH TO THE MIDDLE

World: The Teachings of the Church

Edited by Etienne Gilson

The great expositions of Pope Leo XIII, he suggested his social ordination and note distinguished person. Etienne Gilson New

The great expositions of Pope Leo XIII, he suggested his social ordination and note distinguished person. Etienne Gilson New

The great expositions of Pope Leo XIII, he suggested his social ordination and note distinguished person. Etienne Gilson New

The great expositions of Pope Leo XIII, he suggested his social ordination and note distinguished person. Etienne Gilson New

The great expositions of Pope Leo XIII, he suggested his social ordination and note distinguished person. Etienne Gilson New

The great expositions of Pope Leo XIII, he suggested his social ordination and note distinguished person. Etienne Gilson New

The great expositions of Pope Leo XIII, he suggested his social ordination and note distinguished person. Etienne Gilson New

The great expositions of Pope Leo XIII, he suggested his social ordination and note distinguished person. Etienne Gilson New

The great expositions of Pope Leo XIII, he suggested his social ordination and note distinguished person. Etienne Gilson New

The great expositions of Pope Leo XIII, he suggested his social ordination and note distinguished person. Etienne Gilson New

The great expositions of Pope Leo XIII, he suggested his social ordination and note distinguished person. Etienne Gilson New

The great expositions of Pope Leo XIII, he suggested his social ordination and note distinguished person. Etienne Gilson New

The great expositions of Pope Leo XIII, he suggested his social ordination and note distinguished person. Etienne Gilson New

The great expositions of Pope Leo XIII, he suggested his social ordination and note distinguished person. Etienne Gilson New

The great expositions of Pope Leo XIII, he suggested his social ordination and note distinguished person. Etienne Gilson New

The great expositions of Pope Leo XIII, he suggested his social ordination and note distinguished person. Etienne Gilson New

The great expositions of Pope Leo XIII, he suggested his social ordination and note distinguished person. Etienne Gilson New

The great expositions of Pope Leo XIII, he suggested his social ordination and note distinguished person. Etienne Gilson New

The great expositions of Pope Leo XIII, he suggested his social ordination and note distinguished person. Etienne Gilson New

The great expositions of Pope Leo XIII, he suggested his social ordination and note distinguished person. Etienne Gilson New

The great expositions of Pope Leo XIII, he suggested his social ordination and note distinguished person. Etienne Gilson New

The great expositions of Pope Leo XIII, he suggested his social ordination and note distinguished person. Etienne Gilson New



# DOUBLEDAY IMAGE BOOKS

"...making the world's finest Catholic

literature available to all..."



**READY NOW ... at your bookseller.**  
The handsome inexpensive Catholic books you've heard so much about.

## OUR LADY OF FATIMA

William Thomas Walsh

The strange and beautiful story of the miraculous appearance of the Blessed Virgin to three humble shepherd children, and its world-wide significance.

Orig. \$3.50 65¢

## DAMIAN THE LEPER

John Farrow

A story of courage, devotion and sacrifice that has become a living legend throughout the world.

Orig. \$3.00 65¢

## MR. BLUE

Myles Connolly

A modern classic about a contemporary St. Francis that will make you pause and wonder about your own way of life.

Orig. \$2.50 50¢

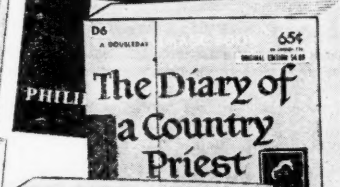
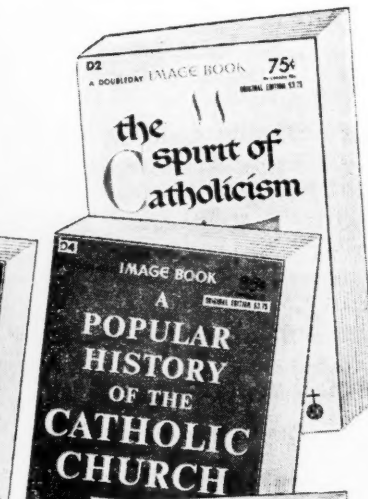
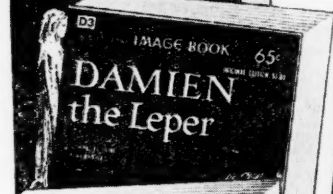
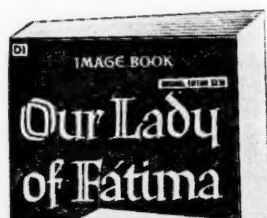
## THE CHURCH SPEAKS TO THE MODERN

WORLD: The Social Teachings of Leo XIII

Edited by Etienne Gilson

The great encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII, arranged as he suggested, presenting his social order. Introduction and notes by the distinguished philosopher, Etienne Gilson.

New Book 95¢



## THE SPIRIT OF CATHOLICISM

Karl Adam

A brilliant exposition of Catholicism and an explanation of the true spirit of the Catholic Church.

Orig. \$3.75 75¢

## A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

Philip Hughes

A complete one-volume history of the Church from its earliest days down to the contemporary scene.

Orig. \$3.75 85¢

## DIARY OF A COUNTRY PRIEST

Georges Bernanos

A compassionate novel of French village life that reflects the spiritual conflicts and struggles of all mankind.

Orig. \$4.00 65¢

## PEACE OF SOUL

Fulton J. Sheen

A brilliant, significant message of inspiration for those troubled souls seeking peace in the turbulent modern atomic age.

Orig. \$3.00 75¢

**LOW-PRICED, DELUXE POCKET-SIZED EDITIONS OF OUTSTANDING CATHOLIC WORKS FOR EVERY TASTE AND INTEREST ... already acclaimed in advance in every important Catholic publication. The original editions of these famous books sold for prices up to \$4.00.**

"A major development in the history of American Catholic letters."  
—AMERICA

"Catholic readers should—and will—welcome this new venture with their complete and enthusiastic support."  
—THE PILOT



"An unmatched opportunity to acquire an inexpensive and thoroughly serviceable library of Catholic titles."  
—THE SIGN

"A giant step in the right direction."  
—INFORMATION

DOUBLEDAY IMAGE BOOKS, 575 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

AMERICA OCTOBER 16, 1954

75

## New GRAIL Publications

### THE PROMISED WOMAN by Stanley Mathews, S.M.

This is the first anthology compiled in English on the Immaculate Conception in twenty-five years. \$4.00

### OUR LADY SPEAKS by Père Léon Bonnet

Our Lady gives a commentary and explanation of her titles in her Litany. Translated from the French by Leonard Doyle. \$3.00

### SCHOOLTEACHER AND SAINT by Pascal Parente, S.T.D.

A girl named Lucy Filippini desired to become a teacher and also became a Saint. \$3.00

## New Teenagers' Books

### MISSION FOR MARGARET by Mary Fabyan Windeatt

We all know what it means to make the Nine First Fridays in honor of the Sacred Heart. Here is the story of the nun to whom Our Lord appeared and gave the Promises of the First Fridays. \$3.00

### TEEN-AGERS' SAINT by Monsignor James Morelli

Here is the Saint for the teen-agers—she was one also. Saint Maria Goretti is called the 20th-century Saint Agnes. \$2.00

### THE HEROIC ALOYSIUS by Bartholomew J. O'Brien

The pictures of Saint Aloysius with his lily in his hands often give the wrong impression that he was a sissy. This book will convince you that he was virile. \$2.00

### THE DIVINE STORY by Monsignor C. J. Holland

There is only one story that is divine—it is the story of Christ—from His Birth in Bethlehem to His ascension into Heaven. \$2.50

Order from your bookstore or

## GRAIL PUBLICATIONS

Room One

Saint Meinrad, Indiana

## The LITANY of LORETO

by Richard Klaver, O.S.C.

Father Klaver here supplies a much-needed explanation of the history and devotional content of the Litany of Loreto. Presenting a series of meditations on each invocation of the litany, he gives enough background of the various titles to provide the reader with a clear understanding of the prerogatives of Our Lady.

Pope Pius advises us that the most pleasing celebration of the Marian year will be by way of imitation of Our Lady's virtues. What better way to fulfill the Pope's counsel than in studying the Litany of Loreto—next to Mary's Rosary, the best known and loved of approved prayers to the Blessed Mother. \$3.75

At Your Bookseller

### B. HERDER BOOK CO.

15 and 17 S. Broadway, St. Louis 2, Mo.

are painted vividly by the masterful strokes of the Danish artist.

Bridget speaks sternly to kings and Popes and is not afraid. She is "the Bride of Christ," the chosen instrument of God "to lay the axe to the root of many an unfruitful tree." The greatest evil is the world itself: "there are always the two cities," writes Jørgensen, "the two banners of Ignatius, always that Either/Or which was Kierkegaard's cross." Indeed, Bridget's age is not so far removed from our own and she is "a saint for our times."

A word of caution must be added with regard to the *Revelations* of St. Bridget. Dr. Jørgensen never questions their veracity or authenticity nor is it his intention to do so. The reader may tend to assume as established fact that which is only probable or even contrary to the common teaching of theologians.

The Church, after long investigations, has approved the *Revelations* of St. Bridget and has declared that they contain nothing contrary to faith or morals. The future Benedict XIV, referring directly to these *Revelations*, wrote, "So far as the instances before us warrant a conclusion, this approbation by no means requires the certitude of faith, but only causes them to be looked upon as probable." With this in mind, the reader can derive much spiritual profit from the *Revelations* of the highly favored Bridget.

A word of commendation is due the publishers for their attractive presentation of these two volumes. It is to be hoped that many will avail themselves of the opportunity to read Dr. Jørgensen's definitive work, for it bids fair to become the standard biography of the lovable Swedish saint and is a perfect companion to his *Life of St. Catherine of Siena*, the saint chosen by God to carry on Bridget's task of bringing Pope Gregory XI to Rome from "poisonous Avignon."

RICHARD M. BRACKETT, S.J.

### Development of a moralist

#### TACTICAL EXERCISE

By Evelyn Waugh. Little, Brown. 289p. \$3.75

Short pieces, from the thrilling "Curse of the Horse Race," written at the age of seven years and one month in 1910, to the typical and tantalizing "Love among the Ruins" of 1953, make up what may be called this Waugh sampler. Almost every aspect of the author is here; from the Waugh of the quick ending, as in "Bella Fleace Gave a Party" and "Mr. Loveday's Little Outing," to the Waugh of the ironic touch that masks a dead seriousness, as in "Love among the Ruins." One who

READ wh  
nationally  
News Edit  
senger, wr

CONCEP

Chr

"Cards  
with  
Taste"

"We went d  
Center annex  
stock of Chris  
moes has on  
found a selecti  
Benedictines a  
souri. In their  
monks have co  
Christmas in cl  
ion; no nouse  
with cute, di  
knees.

"One card, f  
crib covered w  
end (divinity r  
mounted by a  
on the cross-ar  
in the upper r  
and lettering a  
red. The whole  
ground of the  
munion verse  
ends of the ear  
our God." Very

"We like th  
warm but not v  
gaudy, meaning  
tiresome. The  
souri have ach  
they have man  
the Incarnation  
ernly present, v  
less truth, that  
the Bethlehem

Assortments o  
imprinted. W  
rated folder.

CONCEPT

Box 40

Or ask

**READ what Donald McDonald, nationally renowned writer and News Editor of *The Catholic Messenger*, wrote in that paper about**

**CONCEPTION ABBEY PRESS**

## Christmas Cards



**"Cards  
with  
Taste"**

"We went down to the Catholic Supply Center annex this week to look over the stock of Christmas cards Father Verbeck-moes has on display. To our delight we found a selection of cards produced by the Benedictines at Conception Abbey in Missouri. In their box of 20 different cards, the monks have conveyed the real meaning of Christmas in cleancut, straightforward fashion; no nonsense about fat little babies with cute, distracting dimples in their knees.

"One card, for example, shows simply a crib covered with straw, a semi-halo at one end (divinity not babies). The crib is surmounted by a chi-rho, the letters PEACE on the cross-arm of the chi-rho and a star in the upper right hand corner. Star, crib and lettering are black; straw and chi-rho, red. The whole against the pure white background of the card itself. Inside, the Communion verse from Christmas—'All the ends of the earth have seen the salvation of our God.' Very tasteful for our taste.

"We like this kind of Christmas card: warm but not wishy-washy, colorful but not gaudy, meaningful in its message, but not tiresome. The monks at Conception, Missouri have achieved a very difficult thing; they have managed to convey the idea of the Incarnation, make it forcefully, modernly present, without sacrificing that timeless truth, that eternal significance which is the Bethlehem event."

**Assortments or individual cards. Names imprinted. Write today for free illustrated folder.**

**CONCEPTION ABBEY PRESS**

**Box 40, Conception, Mo.**

*Or ask your local dealer.*

has not read any of Waugh's complete books would find this a good introduction. Waugh is not too impressively represented in "Cruise" and "Excursion in Reality"—they are a little too mannered, but you have vintage Waugh in the two following stories.

"Work Suspended" is perhaps the most successful of these pieces. It is a very delicate dissection of the process by which a young author finds himself falling in love with the wife of a friend. Nothing very drastic or dramatic happens, and the whole affair evaporates when his friend and his wife have their first child, but the slow growth of the attraction and its budding into open realization are handled with a masterly perception of character and how the little things of everyday life can work like a leaven within the heart. The story is a little jewel of understatement, touched with a wry humor and sound and convincing in its conclusion.

The second longish piece, "Love among the Ruins," is a rather broad satire on what might happen when the omnipotent state takes over. Mr. Waugh, one realizes, is rather of the impression that State Omnipotent is in the process of taking over under Britain's Labor Government. But his satire is not, as a matter of fact, a total exaggeration. In it, as in his *Scott-King's Modern Europe*, he simply carries to a logical, if ludicrous, conclusion the philosophy that motivates the lords of any police state and the devotees of any completely materialistic and secularistic sociology. Euthanasia, sterilization and other perversions of nature would be the logical developments in any society in which, as in the story, the greatest blessing that can be wished is "State bless you."

Waugh's juvenile horse-race melodrama ends with the wish: "I hope the story will be a lesson (spelling *sic*) to you never to bet." With all his sophistication, irony, nostalgia for the good old days, Waugh has remained the moralist; every good satirist is, and Waugh is certainly one of the major satirists of our times.

HAROLD C. GARDINER

### **Pope and Risorgimento**

**PIO NONO**

**E. E. Y. Hales. Kenedy. 331p. \$4**

The pontificate of Pius IX spanned 32 years, perhaps the most important years in the 19th century. During the period of 1846-1878, the empire of Louis Napoleon blossomed into glory, only to fade under the hammering blows of the Prussians at Sedan. At

## **BLACK POPE**

by Archbishop Roberts, S.J.

On the use and abuse of authority in the Church. The author has sought out doubts and difficulties on this subject in India, England and America (not forgetting Paul Blanshard's) and examines them with a frankness which would seem almost alarming if he were not an Archbishop. \$2.50

## **THE LIE ABOUT THE WEST**

by Douglas Jerrold

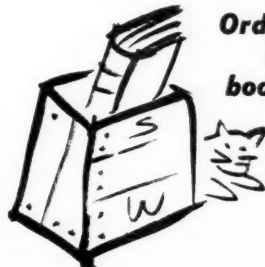
A reply to Professor Toynbee's *The World and the West*. Mr. Jerrold defends Western Civilization with his usual logic and cheerful vigor. Anyone reluctant to see our civilization consigned to a coffin can hardly help reading this with immense pleasure. \$1.75

## **GOD AND THE SUPERNATURAL**

Edited by

Father Cuthbert, O.F.M.Cap.

This is a reprint of a book which appeared in the 1920s: a collection of essays intended to make the faith intelligible to non-Catholics. The contributors were a group of young men then almost unknown but by no means unknown today: Ronald Knox, Christopher Dawson, Martin D'Arcy, S.J., E. I. Watkin and C. C. Martindale, S.J. \$3.00



**Order from  
any  
bookstore**

There's more about these books in the current number of Sheed & Ward's *OWN TRUMPET*. To get the *Trumpet*, free and postpaid, write to Agatha MacGill,

**SHEED & WARD  
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.**



# America's

## BOOKSTORE GUIDE

AMERICA's Bookstore Guide tells you where you can buy the fall and winter reading you want, the gift books you will need this Christmas. You will appreciate, too, the collections of cards and religious articles carried by these Bookstores. All of them will be happy to see you in person, talk with you on the phone, or handle your mail orders thoughtfully and efficiently.

Wherever possible, patronize your local Catholic bookstore!

### CINCINNATI

**Frederick Pustet  
Company, Inc.**

436 MAIN STREET  
CINCINNATI 2, OHIO  
Telephone: MAIn 2678

### COLUMBUS

**Cathedral Bookshop  
and  
Catholic Information Center**  
205 East Broad Street  
OPPOSITE CATHEDRAL SQUARE  
Columbus 15, Ohio

### LOS ANGELES

**C. F. Horan & Co.**

Downtown: 120 West 2nd St.  
MADison 6-6701  
Vermont: 5165 So. Vermont Ave.  
PLEasant 8-7334

LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

### MANCHESTER

**The  
BOOK BAZAAR**

A. T. Broderick

THAT BOOK YOU WANT IS HERE AT  
410 Chestnut St.  
Manchester, N. H. Tel. 2-3991

### MILWAUKEE

**The Church Mart**  
779 North Water St.  
CITY HALL SQUARE  
Milwaukee 2, Wis.

### NEW YORK

**THE GUILD BOOK SHOP**  
117 East 57th Street  
New York 22, N. Y.—PL. 3-0225  
Catalog on request

### OHIO

**The Catholic  
Book Store**  
906 Superior Avenue  
Cleveland 14, Ohio

### PENNSYLVANIA

Our new location—413 Market St.  
has many new items for your Fall  
and Christmas buying.

"Intellectual Obedience" seems to  
be the unifying principle ex-  
plained so well in Archbishop  
Roberts new book "Black Popes"  
—a very good book for the gov-  
erned and those who govern.  
—drop in to see us

**Catholic Cultural Centre of Pgh.**  
413 Market Street, Pittsburgh 22

### ST. LOUIS

**B. Herder Book Co.**  
1007 OLIVE STREET  
15 and 17 SOUTH BROADWAY  
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

### ST. PAUL

**THE E. M. LOHMANN CO.**  
413-417 SIBLEY STREET  
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

### WESTMINSTER, MD.

**THE  
Newman Bookshop**  
WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND  
Washington Branch:  
901 MONROE STREET  
WASHINGTON 17, D. C.

the same time, the *Communist Manifesto* appeared and was read, and Bismarck created the German Empire while Cavour was molding the Italian Kingdom. It was the golden age of liberalism, the struggle of "modern civilization" against the forces of reaction.

In the very midst of these epic events, Pius IX lived and worked. Almost from the beginning of his reign, the Papal States were under siege. Bit by bit, he watched his temporal power shrink till nothing remained but the Vatican buildings. E. E. Y. Hales traces the tragic sorrows of the Pope's life in the chapters of his story, *Pio Nono*. He follows the Pope from the early days of liberal sympathy to the foundation of a constitutional state in his first years at Rome. Following this, he points out one by one the bitter defeats that lead ultimately to the cannonade at the gates of Rome in 1870 that signaled the death of Europe's oldest monarchy.

The author has a profound sympathy for the suffering ruler. However, he also has a keen sense of values. During the same chapters in which he spells out loss and defeat, he portrays the eternal youth of the papacy. Though Rome itself was under siege, the Pope was already moving to the attack all over the world. Under his leadership, a new and vibrant Catholicism was springing forth, for Pius was never so involved with temporal things as to forget his spiritual duties. He truly lit a bright light in the Church. Men came to see the universality of the faith, the inner unity of the Church and the divine mission of the Pope as interpreter of God's law to men.

Outside continental Europe, the Church was expanding on every side. The hierarchy was restored in England, and in America the mission fields were transformed into devout and loyal dioceses. Truly no Pope gained so much in the spiritual order while suffering the loss of so much in the temporal sphere.

This is the first book in English on Pius IX and his age. English historians, notably Trevelyan and his school, have written glowing accounts of the *Risorgimento*, distinguished equally by their enthusiastic style and their painful lack of objectivity. Coming as it does at the close of the centenary year of the definition of the Immaculate Conception by this same Pope, *Pio Nono* offers a new evaluation of the contestants in the battles of the nineteenth century. It is far and away the best book of the last five decades on the central period of the 19th-century struggle between Church and state.

AIDAN C. McMULLEN, S.J.

The first



S  
Anth  
the

By HEN  
author  
This book c

THE de  
of the sa  
heritage to li  
ty years in  
famous Tem  
source of arti  
centuries of  
was the fath  
little gem of  
subtly but co  
of Christian  
world." — L  
\$3.75 a  
E. P. DUTTON

A M  
Amon

Sa  
Pa

By AN  
Preface

FATHER  
years am  
tives of Nev  
amazing stor  
inspiring adv  
true God a  
sorcery, plo  
terrain to b  
as friend, do  
spiritual co  
as he turned  
barous floc  
cannibal fe  
Christian rit  
engrossing bo  
flowing wi  
strange, the  
ful and the su  
courageous,  
with photogr

\$3.75 a

E. P. DUTTON

The first full biography



of a great  
saint by  
a great  
modern  
novelist

## Saint Anthony of the Desert

By HENRI QUEFFELEC,  
author of *Island Priest*

This book carries the Imprimatur.

THE deeply moving biography of the saint who renounced his heritage to live entombed for twenty years in the desert . . . whose famous Temptations have been the source of artistic inspiration through centuries of Christianity . . . who was the father of monasticism. "A little gem of a book which reveals subtly but convincingly the impact of Christianity upon the pagan world." — *Library Journal*

\$3.75 at all bookstores

E. P. DUTTON & CO., Inc., N. Y. 10

A Missionary  
Among Cannibals

## Savage Papua

By ANDRE DUPEYRAT  
Preface by Paul Claudel

FATHER DUPEYRAT spent 21 years among the stone age natives of New Guinea. This is the amazing story of his dangerous and inspiring adventures — pitting the true God against witch doctors' sorcery, plodding through rugged terrain to build churches, acting as friend, doctor and spiritual counsellor as he turned his barbarous flock from cannibal feasts to Christian ritual. An engrossing book overflowing with the strange, the wonderful and the sublimely courageous. Illus. with photographs.



\$3.75 at all bookstores

E. P. DUTTON & CO., Inc., N. Y. 10

### DOCTOR TO THE ISLANDS

By Tom and Lydia Davis. Atlantic-Little, Brown. 331p. \$4.50

The Cook Islands lie in the Pacific Ocean, northeast of New Zealand, between the Samoan group and Tahiti. This is the part of the world from which have come the lusty and romantic novels of Nordhoff and Hall. Here is the place explored by archeologists and anthropologists attempting to understand human culture and society in its earliest stages of development.

However, if you are a person who, when the complexities of civilized existence become too burdensome, daydreams of soft moonlight, native rhythms, cool winds from offshore and the simple life of the islander, it would be worth your while to read *Doctor to the Islands*. The world has changed, and global war has not left even these shores untouched. Be prepared to temper your enthusiasm for the South Seas as you discover the drastic alterations in the ways of native life that have occurred during the past hundred years of European rule.

This evolution seems to have affected the childlike joy and warrior-like courage of these people, but has left a residue of superstition and prejudice which impeded anything except contamination by modern technology.

The doctor of this story is Tom Davis, by birth part Polynesian and part Welsh, educated in New Zealand to return and practise medicine for nearly six years among his island kin. This is a true story, written in collaboration with his wife, Lydia, in a simple, factual but intensely interesting style.

Dr. Tom boldly institutes reforms in the archaic system of medical care, in spite of lethargy and outright opposition. His insight into the character of the native Polynesian permits him to enlist their cooperation in many ways where his alien predecessors had failed. Because of the need and his unusual talent for leadership, he inevitably becomes involved in helping to solve important social and economic problems as well.

The book ends with the description of the exciting and dangerous sea voyage which the doctor, his wife and their two children make in a small sailing vessel from the Islands to the west coast of South America, and thence through the Panama Canal to Boston. Here, indeed, is an adventure which will appeal to the imagination of every reader, regardless of age, but which most of us would prefer to experience vicariously. FREDERIC F. FLACH

### Select Reading

#### LISTEN, MY CHILDREN

Talks on the Creed and the Commandments

By Rev. Raymond Gribbin—The contents of our holy faith expressed in a simple and pleasant manner for Christ's "little ones." Written with a certain grace and charm the book is a concrete demonstration that the fundamental beliefs of Faith can be taught in an entertaining fashion. \$2.00

#### THE HUMAN ELEMENT IN THE CHURCH OF CHRIST

By Rev. Paul Simon—Thought-provoking observations making the human element in the Church understandable to every thinking person. Father Simon shows that the Church develops under the constant guidance of the Holy Spirit and is independent of the human weaknesses of her members. \$2.75

Wherever good books are sold

THE NEWMAN PRESS  
Westminster, Maryland



At your bookstore or  
**BENZIGER BROTHERS, INC.**  
6-8 Barclay Street, New York 8, N. Y.  
Boston 10 • Chicago 6 • Cincinnati 1  
San Francisco 8

#### A Catholic Book Service

Thorough search service for out-of-print books. Any subject or language. All current and new books supplied. Books, documents, MSS, translated. Wide range of languages.

C. F. PETELLE

Box 289

Maywood, Illinois

An important  
new book by  
**JACQUES  
MARITAIN**  
inaugurating the  
**WORLD PERSPECTIVES**  
series

## Approaches to God

Translated by The Reverend Peter O'Reilly. In this beautifully reasoned book the author of *The Degrees of Knowledge and Creative Intuition in Art and Poetry* illuminates the methods by which man comes to know the Creator. There are as many paths to God, says M. Maritain, as there are by-ways on earth, or roads to the human heart. **APPROACHES TO GOD** is the first volume in the new World Perspectives series designed to bring to the public short books in a variety of fields by the most distinguished contemporary thinkers and world leaders. \$2.50

## Belief in the Trinity

by Dom Mark Pontifex. A brief, clear explanation of the meaning, reasonableness and religious value of this keystone doctrine of Christian revelation. It is an intelligent exposition of a much misunderstood subject of interest to both theologian and layman. \$1.50

## The Meditations of William of St. Thierry

The first English translation of these beautifully written guidance-meditations on prayer by a friend and disciple of St. Bernard of Clairvaux. "William has everything; power of thought, the orator's eloquence, the poet's lyricism, and all the attractiveness of the most ardent and tender piety."—M. ETIENNE GILSON. \$1.50

at your bookseller

**HARPER & BROTHERS**  
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

## WILLIAM FAULKNER: TWO DECADES OF CRITICISM

Edited by Frederick J. Hoffman and Olga W. Vickery. Michigan State College. 280p. \$3.75

This book is a re-edition of a collection of sixteen critical essays on William Faulkner which, according to the publishers, "went almost unnoticed by the reviewers" when it first appeared in 1951. No reflection on the book, this neglect simply revealed that American readers had not yet caught up with the literary reputation which the Nobel Prize committee had recognized the year before.

One value of this collection, however, is that it shows that Faulkner's superb achievement would in time have been recognized at home even without the Nobel award. For it includes the work of those pioneering critics who were leading the way to understanding and appreciation. If what they understood seems to us elementary, it is because they dispelled for us the dense atmosphere of misinterpretation and hostility which had clouded Faulkner's significance. How formidable this atmosphere was up to the 1940's is suggested by Mr. Hoffman in his excellent introduction.

George Marion O'Donnel's "Faulkner's Mythology" (1939) marked the turning point toward serious critical appraisal. Defying the dominant view of Faulkner as literary sensationalist and sadist, O'Donnel maintained that Faulkner was "a traditional moralist" who championed the human, moral values of the Sartoris against the amoral, naturalistic Snopeses.

This ethical thesis was made more responsive to Faulkner's range and complexity by Malcolm Cowley in his Introduction to the *Portable Faulkner* (1946). Cowley saw in the comprehensive myth of Yoknapatawpha and Jefferson a "legend of the South" in which glory and heroism were mingled with evil (slavery) and retribution (the Civil War and its aftermath) in a tragic pattern. Reviewing Cowley's work, Robert Penn Warren pointed out that the tragic predicament Faulkner portrays applies to the whole modern world, not to the South alone.

Quite as original were the critics who took Faulkner seriously as an artist. Conrad Aiken in "William Faulkner: The Novel as Form" (1934) and Warren Beck in "William Faulkner's Style" (1941) provide perceptions of Faulkner's artistic integrity and skill which still have to be insisted upon, apparently, among many readers and critics.

But the essays discussed here have

## Her irresistible poems . . . including "Saints without Tears"

"A pleasant and sometimes spine-tingling blend of serious observations and gay expressions . . . Miss McGinley is a family type of poet, contemporary, somewhat sophisticated, but with a heart quite unmistakably in the right place."

—*The Catholic Messenger*

"Dear Phyllis: . . . Over and over again you put a tender and true insight into beautiful words and that, I submit, is one of the finest things a poet can do."

—ORVILLE PRESCOTT, N. Y. Times

"The pure stuff of poetry . . . flawless technique, delicate perception."

—N. Y. Herald Tribune Book Review

3rd printing \$3.00

## The LOVE LETTERS of PHYLLIS McGINLEY

THE VIKING PRESS, N. Y. 17

## Notices

12 cents per word  
Payment with order

**IRISH BOOKS.** Beleeek China, Linens, Celtic Crosses, Rosaries, Cards, etc. Write for Catalog. Irish Industries Depot, Inc. 876 Lexington Ave., New York 21, N. Y.

**IRISH CHURCH LINENS:** Outstanding values and qualities. Plexiglas Pall Foundations—5½", 6", 6½", and 7"—\$1.00. Silk Embroidery Floss. Ecclesiastical transfer patterns. Linen Girdle Crochet Thread. Free Samples. Mary Moore, Importer. Box 394 M. Davenport, Iowa.

**JESUIT HOME MISSION.** My Hope—a school to plant the Catholic tradition. Small contributions are precious and welcome. Rev. John Risacher, S.J., Holy Cross Mission, Durham, North Carolina.

**MISSIONARY PRIEST** struggling to build school; 163 Catholics in two counties of 85,000 population. Please help us! Rev. Louis R. Williamson, St. Mary's Parish, Hartsville, South Carolina.

**PINKING SHEARS:** Only \$1.95 postpaid. Chromium plated, precision made. Manufacturer's Christmas overstock. Guaranteed \$7.95 value or money refunded. Order by mail. Lincoln Surplus Sales, 1704 W. Farwell Avenue, Chicago 26, Illinois.

more than h  
are classics  
which have  
likely to be  
in which ind  
story) are an  
tive although  
them the sam  
It is good  
chosen collect

RICHARD I  
theologi  
College,  
frequent  
from Da  
REV. AIDEN  
professo  
Peter's  
N. J., m  
in histor  
versity.  
ERNEST SA  
faculty  
Notre D  
chapter  
Years of  
(Scribn

## THE

Here is the n  
and those wh  
proved unco  
Gospel for 19  
cost).

The parable o  
is recorded in  
by Matthew  
that group of  
anecdotes wh  
Parables of R  
sense of the  
people of Isra  
less opportuni  
others, into th  
God by accep  
ised Messias;  
God's accredi  
jected by Go  
vitation will b

We of a la  
terpret the Pa  
larger or at le  
The general  
these tales rer  
man may ref  
vitation of alm  
of all will simp  
leaving to his  
inadequate de  
fused Him.  
clipped and



more than historic importance; they are classics in Faulkner criticism which have not been and are not likely to be superseded. The essays in which individual novels (and one story) are analyzed are also perceptive although it is too early to assign them the same high rank as the others.

It is good to know that this well-chosen collection is to remain in print.

ERNEST SANDEEN

RICHARD M. BRACKETT, S.J., a theological student at Weston College, Weston, Mass., is a frequent translator of articles from Danish and Norwegian.

REV. AIDEN C. McMULLEN, S.J., professor of history at St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N. J., received his doctorate in history at Georgetown University.

ERNEST SANDEEN, on the English faculty at the University of Notre Dame, contributed the chapter on Faulkner to *Fifty Years of the American Novel* (Scribner, 1952).

## THE WORD

Here is the marriage feast all ready, and those who had been invited have proved unworthy of it (Matt. 22:8; Gospel for 19th Sunday after Pentecost).

The parable of The Great Feast, which is recorded in slightly different forms by Matthew and Luke, belongs to that group of our Saviour's didactic anecdotes which is designated the Parables of Rejection. The immediate sense of these stories is clear: the people of Israel are offered the priceless opportunity of entering, before all others, into the Messianic kingdom of God by accepting Jesus as the promised Messiah; when and if they reject God's accredited Son, they will be rejected by God, and the precious invitation will be extended to others.

We of a later time may justly interpret the Parables of Rejection in a larger or at least more personal sense. The general principle elaborated in these tales remains true. It is that any man may refuse any overture or invitation of almighty God, and the Lord of all will simply turn then to another, leaving to his own feeble, hopelessly inadequate devices the person who refused Him. There are few more clipped and chilling sentences in all

our Saviour's recorded words than the answer of the bridegroom to those merely flighty young women in the parable of The Wise and Foolish Virgins: *Nescio vos. I do not know you.*

The rational creature is actually in the surprising position of being able to refuse his Creator on many levels and in any number of degrees. Clearly understanding the gentle, pressing invitation that is offered him, a man may decline to believe in God, to believe in the true Church, to lead a life of sanctifying grace, to approach the sacraments, to make a retreat, to join a parish society or to deny himself of an innocent pleasure for the memory

of the Passion of Christ. It is frightening for every one of us to reflect that he may be steadily resisting God's patient invitation—*My friend, go higher than this—to authentic holiness.*

In all such instances and in every other, God our Lord may sooner or later silently accept our obstinate refusal, and turn, with His shining gift, to another. Not without reason do our Saviour and His peerless Mother offer their tenderest intimacies and most translucent revelations to obscure nuns and small children. With the rest of us our Lord and His gentle Mother can never be quite sure how they will be received.

## NEW HERDER BOOKS

### THE ROSARY IN ACTION by John S. Johnson

At Fatima, Our Blessed Lady asked for meditative devotion in the saying of the rosary—not the mere telling of the beads. Mr. Johnson, by sharing the simple secret of his own method shows how it is possible, for anyone, even those unfamiliar with the ways of meditative prayer, to fulfill Mary's request. Paper \$1.75

### SUMMA OF THE CHRISTIAN LIFE, VOL. I.

*Selected Texts from the Writings of Venerable Louis of Granada, O.P. Translated and Adapted by Jordan Aumann, O.P.*

The best synthesis of the spiritual doctrine of Fray Louis of Granada that has ever been compiled. More than a mere collection or anthology—it is a carefully arranged grouping of passages selected from his complete works. \$4.00

### LITANY OF LORETO by Richard Klaver, O.S.C.

A fascinating explanation of the history and devotional content of the Litany, the book also presents a series of meditations on each invocation with a background for each of the various titles. \$3.75

### ST. DOMINIC: SERVANT BUT FRIEND

by Sister M. Assumpta O'Hanlon, O.P.

The author shows the resemblance between present-day Communism and the Albigensianism of St. Dominic's Day, and relates the inspiring story of Dominic's victory over the Albigenses. Cloth \$3.50, Paper \$2.00

### CATHOLIC LITURGY

by Gaspar Lefebvre, O.S.B., REVISED EDITION

A complete liturgical manual that should be in the hands of every Parish Priest and teacher.

"An excellent exposition of the content of the official prayers and ceremonial of the church." —The Catholic World \$3.50

### NEW TESTAMENT STORIES

by Rev. C. C. Martindale, S.J.

Those who hold that it is wrong to teach children anything they must afterwards be untaught, will welcome these New Testament stories which, keeping close to the Gospel, makes vivid and real the life of Our Lord. \$2.25

At Your Book Seller

### B. HERDER BOOK CO.

15 & 17 S. Broadway, St. Louis 2, Mo.

## ANNE CATHERINE EMMERICH



newly  
translated  
by  
SIR  
MICHAEL  
PALAIRET

October  
selection  
of the  
Catholic  
Literary  
Foundation

### THE LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY

This remarkable book—one of the spiritual classics of the Western World—astounds and fascinates its readers. Although no more than human value is claimed for the visions, they are an almost unsurpassed aid to meditation on the hidden life of Our Lady. Their intimate and graphic descriptions of ancient and Jewish lore have astounded scholars with their factual accuracy.

The excellent translation of Sir Michael Palaret is from the German transcriptions of Clemens Brentano who also gave us *The Dolorous Passion*, now in its twenty first edition.

THE LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN  
MARY .....\$3.75

THE DOLOROUS PASSION OF OUR  
LORD .....\$2.50

Both books available at all bookstores

TEMPLEGATE

Box 963, Springfield, Ill.

There is an instructive suggestion in the curious incident of the improperly garbed wedding-guest which is appended to the body of the parable. To accept God's initial approach to us is not enough; we must go on cooperating with the quiet nudges, technically known as actual graces, which our Creator keeps giving us.

Fascinating but not altogether convincing are those genial heretics who brightly announce that they are now saved, for they have just accepted Christ as their Saviour—whatever that may mean. It's all extremely nice, but one keeps thinking of that fellow who did accept the invitation to the feast and who only managed subsequently to get himself heaved out into the darkness.

We really must do our part. To expect the Father of Christ the Bridegroom to cart us into the wedding-feast on a stretcher and then chain us to the table is not quite a reasonable attitude, is it?

VINCENT P. MCCORRY, S.J.

## THEATRE

DEAR CHARLES. Your reviewer, at the moment in a rather evil mood, is on the point of writing a letter to his Congressman, urging him to introduce a bill which, if enacted, will make it against the law for any actress with a large following to appear in any comedy, farce, melodrama or other form of theatrical production except sorrowful tragedy. The need for such legislation became apparent to your observer when Richard Aldrich and Richard Myers, in association with Julius Fleischmann, presented Tallulah Bankhead in the current production at the Morosco.

Miss Bankhead, needless to mention, is starred in the show *Dear Charles*. To say that Miss Bankhead rises above stardom, becoming a superstar starred in a production of her own glittering personality, is a departure from literal fact that can hardly be discerned by the naked eye. That Miss Bankhead's personality warrants dramatization hardly any veteran theatregoer will deny. Still, there ought to be a law against her appearing in comedy.

The moment Miss Bankhead appears on the stage her fans greet her entrance with a roar of applause that drowns out her opening lines. *Dear Charles* is a comedy and all the Bankhead fans apparently have read the script. They begin to laugh the mo-

ment Tallulah opens her mouth, preventing your observer and other members of the audience not privy to the trend of the story from catching the humor of her half of the dialog. Your reviewer remembers the first act of *Dear Charles* as a dumb show, told in gestures by Tallulah and her supporting performers.

If Tallulah can be forced by law to perform only in such tragedies as *Macbeth*, *Medea* and *Lear*, her fans, no less devoted, would probably weep as copiously as they now loudly laugh at her slightest gesture. But their tears, falling quietly on the carpet, would not prevent more discriminating members of the audience from hearing their idol's lines.

In her present production, Tallulah is less rambunctious than she was in *Private Lives*, expressing the Bankhead exuberance in grimaces, growls and grunts instead of hammerlocks, toe holds and half nelsons. All the while she manages to retain the Bankhead glamor and allure, in sensational red in the second act, in a stunning white creation in the third. No variation of fine raiment, however, can make Tallulah a mere clothes horse. Her scintillating personality is bound to shine through.

While descanting on Miss Bankhead's personality and apparel, your

## America's ADVERTISERS OCTOBER 16 ISSUE

### PUBLISHERS

Benziger Brothers, Inc.	79
Bruce Publishing Co.	83
Doubleday Image Books	76
E. P. Dutton & Co.	79
Grafi Publications	76
Harper & Brothers	80
B. Herder Book Co.	76, 81
Newman Press	79
George A. Pflaum	73
Henry Regnery Company	74
Sheed & Ward	77
Templegate	82
Viking Press	80

### SPECIAL SERVICES

Bookstore Guide	78
Bermuda Dev. Co.	84
Conception Abbey Press	77
C. F. Petelle	79
Quebec	84
Will & Baumer Candle Co.	80
Notices	80

### SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

iii

outh, pre-  
ther mem-  
ivity to the  
aching the  
alog. Your  
rst act of  
show, told  
her sup-  
d by law  
agedies as  
her fans,  
ably weep  
ndly laugh  
But their  
ne carpet,  
scrminat-  
ence from  
Tallulah  
ne was in  
the Bank-  
es, grows  
merlocks,  
All the  
the Bank-  
nsational  
stunning  
No varia-  
ever, can  
es horse.  
is bound  
ss Bank-  
arel, your

reviewer has neglected to mention the play that is the reason—or more accurately the excuse—for presenting another production of Tallulah. The omission doesn't matter too much. The story is something about a woman with three children approaching marriageable age, sired out of wedlock by as many different fathers and her efforts to get some man to acknowledge them, for "respectability's" sake. Why go on? You would hardly be interested.

The authorship is even more involved than indicated by the playbill which says "a comedy by Marc-Gilbert Sauvajon and Frederick Jackson, adapted by Alan Melville." Why so many playwrights were needed to concoct such a distasteful farce is something of a mystery—unless more than two minds were required to dream up so much trash.

Edmund Baylies directed the action for laughs and Miss Bankhead gets them. Donald Oenslager designed the set and lighting, and Gene Coffin created the star's eye-catching costumes. It seems pathetic that so much worthy craftsmanship and expensive acting talent have been wasted.

THEOPHILUS LEWIS

## FILMS

A STAR IS BORN is a \$5-million three-hours long, musical, Warner-Colored, CinemaScope remake of a much-admired picture of fifteen years ago. The present version turned out, to my considerable surprise, I must admit, to be an extremely interesting piece of film-making, on all sorts of levels and for all sorts of odd reasons, none of which has much to do with its specious plot.

It is, to begin with, the first opportunity to appraise the legend of Judy Garland the fabulous entertainer. This has developed in the five years since she last made a picture, largely on the basis of her solo N. Y. Palace theatre appearance.

In *A Star is Born* Miss Garland plays the part of an obscure band vocalist whose big break in the movies is accompanied by an equally big heartbreak. Under the sympathetic direction of George Cukor, the woman's director par excellence, Miss Garland sings and emotes all over the place in a highly individual and for her, apparently, emotionally exhausting style. By any standards it is quite a performance and one which comes honestly by the adjective "fabulous."

In the story, the songstress-heroine wins an "Oscar" for her first big screen role. Without checking (which is always dangerous), I am fairly certain that in real life no actress has ever won an Academy Award for her work in a musical. The performance under discussion might quite possibly break precedent in this respect.

The picture also contains a good demonstration of a canny, gifted screen writer (Moss Hart) at work fashioning "corroborative details to give artistic verisimilitude to a bald and unconvincing narrative." Within the outlines of the unyielding formula, Mr. Hart manages to inject a good deal of freshness and plausibility. The old ending, however—the alcoholic, has-been star-husband (James Mason) takes a one-way swim into the Malibu surf out of misguided altruism—seems more muddle-headed than ever. One keeps wondering why he didn't simply join Alcoholics Anonymous.

As a final observation, the picture is extraordinarily successful in integrating the musical numbers into the story. In its best scene the heroine stages a satiric run-through of a mammoth production number in her living room for an audience of one, consisting of her unemployed but temporarily sober husband. It is not only a *tour de force* of showmanship by Miss Garland but also manages to imply volumes about sundry other matters touched upon in the film, such as the problems of marriage vs. a career, the ostentation of Southern California interior decoration and the strange ways of film-making in general and filming production numbers in particular.

(Warner)

THE ADVENTURES OF HAJJI BABA is in the old and far from distinguished tradition of Arabian Nights-type film-making. It sounded more promising than most because 1) it is supposedly based on the classic and genuinely entertaining 100-year-old picaresque tale by James Morier and 2) it stars—as the nimble-witted barber's apprentice who rises spectacularly in the world by his own dishonest efforts—John Derek, whom the astute Darryl Zanuck later cast, presumably on the basis of his work in this picture, as John Wilkes Booth in his multimillion-dollar *Prince of Players*.

This promise, however, turns out to be conspicuously unfulfilled. And the picture's Technicolored succession of swordplay and inept, half-clad females is indistinguishable from a hundred earlier middle eastern potboilers except that, being in CinemaScope, there is twice as much of it to dislike.

(20th Century-Fox)

MOIRA WALSH

## The Best in Fall Reading

*A New Supplement to the Sunday Missal . . .*

### COMPANION TO THE MISSAL

*By Sister M. Cecilia, O.S.B.*

This simply written Missal guide explains the Propers of the Masses for Sundays and Feast days by short, vivid sketches. "Practical as a home cookbook, and as down-to-earth as the Farmer's Almanac," it supplies the liturgical scheme of the Mass prayers and then applies them to the reader's own life. For every Sunday Missal user. \$3.75

### THE STORY OF THE ROSARY

*By James G. Shaw*

Certainly all devotees of the Rosary will understand and love their favorite form of prayer more after reading this fascinating history of the beads. The story of the Rosary's growth and development is handled with brevity and unusual narrative skill. \$3.25

*A Monk Tells All About*

### MEN IN SANDALS

*By Richard Madden, O.C.D.*

This whimsical exposé of life in the modern monastery explains why anyone would become—and enjoy being—a monk in this day and age. Gingerly chuckle-laden but never frivolous, Father Madden's book reveals the complete and often hilarious story of "the making of a monk" for Catholics and non-Catholics alike. \$2.50

### THE NEW TESTAMENT

*Translated by James A. Kleist, S.J. and Joseph L. Lilly, C.M.*

The new translation of the *New Testament* that masterfully reproduces the meaning and spirit of the original Greek manuscript in familiar, everyday language readily understandable by Americans of our time. Priests will appreciate the precise shades of meaning and the rich savorings of speech reproduced from the original Biblical Greek manuscript. Sisters and lay persons will discover that the Gospels and Epistles have finally been presented in a manner as completely understandable as the latest popular book. \$5.00

*At Your Bookstore*  
**THE BRUCE PUBLISHING CO.**  
110 Bruce Building  
Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin





## After the chase!

Arrange now for your camping and hunting trip to Québec. From the border right north to James Bay and Ungava, you will find virgin lakes and streams where fish and game abound. Enjoy French-Canadian hospitality.

For help planning your trip, write: Provincial Publicity Bureau, Parliament Buildings, Québec City, Canada; or 48 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.



## happy choice in BERMUDA

### THE Castle Harbour

HOTEL . . . Golf, Beach and Yacht Club

Bermuda's largest seaside resort, 180-acre estate . . . largest private beach, pool, all sports . . . adjoins championship Mid-Ocean golf course . . . 300 outside rooms with sweeping views . . . shops.

Howard F. Hohl, Gen. Mgr.

Beautiful color folders are available

See your Travel Agent or

William P. Wolfe Organization, Rep.  
Dept. HB, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 6, N. Y.

Also Boston, Phila., Cleveland, Chicago, & Toronto

## CORRESPONDENCE

### Teacher shortage

EDITOR: Once again AMERICA has brought before its readers the problem of the insufficient number of teachers in Catholic schools ("Idea for more teachers," by Rev. John J. Reilly, 9/25). Doubtless AMERICA will continue this practice until a solution is found.

While Fr. Reilly's suggestion of a Parish Auxiliary Teachers' Society is an earnest and sincere attempt to grapple with the problem, it is, as he admits, still only a distant ideal.

As a lay teacher in a Catholic school, I can honestly say that the problem could be at least partially solved in a simple manner. Attract young men and women into Catholic schools by offering them a comfortable living wage, respect for their profession and the feeling that they are a necessary part of the Catholic school system.

TEACHER

Address withheld

### Question of primacy

EDITOR: With just a tinge of regret, I must inform you that the Most Rev. John C. McQuaid, Archbishop of Dublin, is not Primate of Ireland (AM. 10/2, p. 609). The Archbishop of Armagh is.

JOHN G. McQUAID

White Plains, N. Y.

(The Archbishop of Dublin is Primate of Ireland. The Archbishop of Armagh is Primate of All Ireland. ED.)

### Question of style

EDITOR: Please, why the discrimination in an article on desegregation (AM. 10/2)? Rev. Raymond Bernard writes "... injury worked upon the Negro and the white Southerner by discrimination and segregation" (emphasis added). Why not capitals for both "Negro" and "White" or small letters for both?

(REV.) HAROLD J. McAULIFFE, S.J.

Milwaukee, Wis.

(This is common, though not universal usage. "Negro" is regarded as a proper noun, like "Caucasian" or "Oriental." ED.)

### New York has culture, too

EDITOR: Re your Comment of Oct. 9, "Boston and its FM stations," a high-fidelity-record enthusiast need not settle in Boston in order to enjoy the cultural riches of FM radio. Fordham University operates an FM station, WFUV, which features classical mu-

sic, religious and educational programs.

WFUV is on the air 14 hours a day, with 3 hours in the afternoon and 3 in the evening devoted to classical music selected by the radio audience. The station has at present about 100,000 listeners within a radius of about sixty miles.

(REV.) JOHN W. KELLY, S.J.

Fordham University, N. Y.

### Negroes in religious sisterhoods

EDITOR: As a postscript to my article on desegregation in the South (AM. 10/2), I should like to add that at least four cloistered religious communities in the deep South now either include Negro sisters or will accept Negro applicants.

The same is true of at least three teaching congregations. One of these has assigned a Negro sister to its New Orleans community with satisfactory results.

Having given much study to the question of race in religious life, I believe these developments are extremely significant.

(REV.) RAYMOND BERNARD, S.J.

St. Louis, Mo.

### Bouquets

EDITOR: Heartfelt congratulations on "Spanish-Americans in Colorado," by Lino Lopez (AM. 9/18). Its well-reasoned points have given the people of this Mexican-American neighborhood matter for many a discussion.

(REV.) CLEMENT KERN

Detroit, Mich.

EDITOR: I am a subscriber to AMERICA and the Catholic Mind and a member of the Catholic Book Club. I had intended to drop my subscription to the CM for financial reasons and also because I'd fallen far behind in my reading. But the same thing had happened to my AMERICA subscription and for over a year I was without it. My final conclusion was that, contrary to my first impression, I could not afford not to subscribe. After some thought, then, I've decided to catch up on my reading and to renew my CM subscription.

You are putting out the greatest 1-2-3 combination I've come across in my short lifetime. Like myself, some of your friends may waver, but you can count on us in the long run. Keep up the good work, and God bless you.

RICHARD R. RYAN

Albany, N. Y.

al pro-  
ours a  
on and  
lassical  
dience.  
about  
dius of

S.J.

**hoods**  
article  
(Am.  
that at  
com-  
either  
accept

t three  
f these  
ts New  
factory

to the  
life, I  
are ex-

S.J.

ons on  
lo," by  
s well-  
people  
ighbor-  
sion.  
KERN

AMER-  
a mem-  
I had  
tion to  
nd also  
in my  
nd hap-  
cription  
hout it  
t, con-  
could  
er some  
catch  
ew my

greatest  
cross in  
; some  
ut you  
Keep  
ss you.  
RYAN